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THE TURKISH QUESTION.

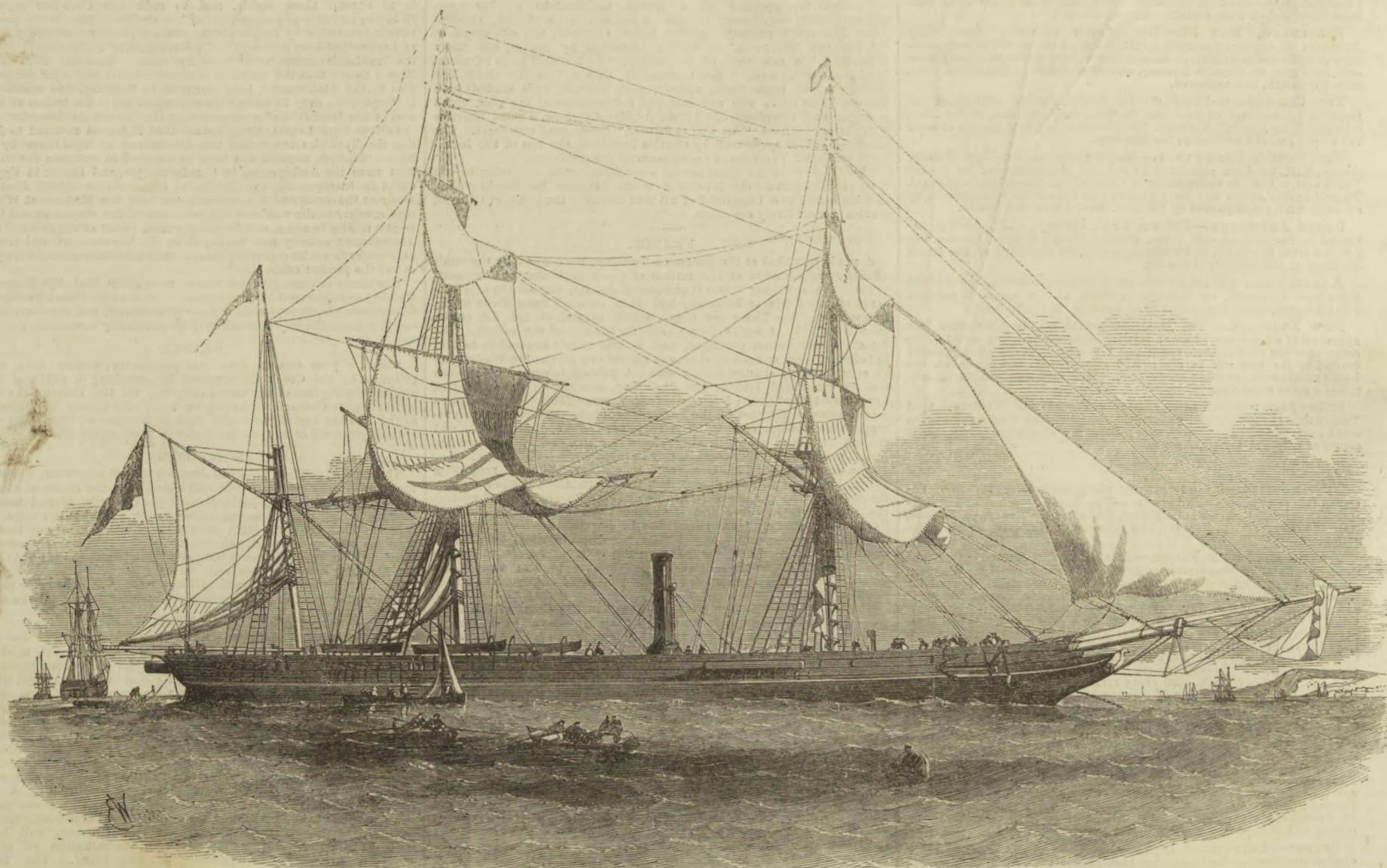
THE Sultan has proved firmer than Russia anticipated. He has definitively refused the ultimatum of the Czar, and Prince Menschikoff has left Constantinople. All Europe is anxious to know what will be the next movement. The sensitive Bourse of Paris imagines that nothing less than a European war will be the result. Conternation prevails among the monied classes in that capital. So unusual is the excitement, that M. Granier de Castagnac—the avowed spokesman, or penman of the French Government—has received orders to rebuke the Parisians for the senseless panic that has possessed them. In London, speculators, though sufficiently accessible to the influence of facts, and even rumours of great political importance, look upon this matter with more calmness than the Parisians, and scarcely anticipate so calamitous a catastrophe. Yet it must be owned that the situation is one of extreme peril. It has hitherto been the custom to extol the Emperor of Russia for his prudence and moderation. Within the last ten or twelve years he has given more than one proof of the possession of these high qualities. It cannot, however, be admitted that his present conduct towards the Sultan partakes, to the smallest extent, of either of them. Immortal and imprudent are the very mildest epithets that can be employed to designate the demands which Prince Menschikoff was instructed to urge. No Monarch with a particle of manly or independent feeling, or with the slightest appreciation of the rights and dignity of the nation which he governs, could have acceded to a claim so preposterous as the Protectorate of an alien and inimical power over so large a portion of his subjects. The refusal of the Sultan, whatever may be the consequences, will raise him in the estimation of all Europe.

It is an old and trite proverb, that it is much easier to begin a quarrel than to end one. It is probable that the Emperor of Russia

will discover the truth of this saying to his cost, whether the result of his intemperance towards Turkey be peace or war. If his object be peace, he has gone too far to escape, or even to recede without considerable difficulty, from the dilemma into which he has thrust himself. If his object be war, the chances of the issue are so terribly against him, notwithstanding the apparent weakness of the Turkish empire, that the world would be more justified in questioning his sanity than his prudence, if he finally determined to risk a European convulsion at such a time, for such a cause, and under so unjustifiable and outrageous a pretext.

But it is not alone the Czar that is to blame. The Emperor of the French is almost, if not quite, as much to be condemned for the unhappy turn which affairs have taken. Had Napoleon III. not himself urged inopportune claims against Turkey, had he not manifested so keen a desire to court a Russian alliance—had he not resorted to diplomatic arts and manœuvres to obtain so poor a tribute to his vanity as an autograph letter of congratulation from the Emperor Nicholas—had he not shown too palpably his sentimental sympathy with those military and prejudiced Frenchmen who look with hatred on the English nation, the Emperor of Russia would have been more cautious and temperate in his proceedings against the Sultan. It was Louis Napoleon that fanned the flame of his ambition. With disunion or discord between the Governments of Great Britain and France, the Russian Emperor rightly deemed that Turkey might fall an easy prey. The estrangement or hostility of two such nations is the hope and the opportunity of Absolutism. The unprovoked and unjustifiable insult which Austria has simultaneously offered to the Swiss Confederation, betrays as clearly as the Turkish *imbroglio* the animus of the despotic powers. There is reason to believe, however, that both of these assaults upon inoffending nations will prove to have been miscalculations, and that the aversion once entertained by the French Emperor towards an English alliance has given way to a sounder policy. The Turkish Govern-

ment, in the unexpected vigour which it has displayed, has received the cordial support of the British Ambassador at Constantinople. We learn from a statement made to the House of Commons by Lord J. Russell, that Lord Stratford de Redcliffe has acted throughout these delicate and difficult negotiations in perfect accordance with the Ambassador of France. We infer, and every circumstance that transpires tends to confirm the belief, that as much cordiality exists between the two Governments as between the two Ambassadors. If such be the case, the Russian Emperor will scarcely venture upon a conflict in which Turkey would have two such defenders, to say nothing of the strong current of sympathy which throughout all Europe, except in the councils of one or two absolute Sovereigns, would declare itself against him. Strong as his cupidity may be—anxious as he may feel to draw the sword, and to seize the long-coveted provinces, and the capital of his neighbour—he will pause ere he encounter so heavy a responsibility. France, as all the world knows, has long been, upon the war footing, ready for any emergency. Great Britain, it appears, is in the same position. Great military authorities declare that our army is at a high point of efficiency, and Admiral Napier, a naval authority, than whom we possess none more competent to form an opinion, assures us that our navy was never in a better state than now. It is to be hoped that the services of neither will be required, not for the sake of one country only, but for the sake of all Europe, and for the great interests of civilisation and humanity that would be imperilled by a war. The situation is, indeed, a critical one. When we think what mighty issues depend upon the temper and the fallible judgment of one man, we cannot but dread that the temper may be unfortunately excited, and the fallible judgment misdirected—by pride upon the one hand, and by ambition upon the other. Whatever may ensue, a good understanding between England and France will prevent the success of a *coup de main* upon Con-



THE NEW ARCTIC EXPEDITION IN SEARCH OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—H.M. SCREW STEAM-SHIP "PHOENIX."—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

stantinople, should so desperate an expedient enter into the mind of the Russian Emperor. But this is not likely. The present cost would be too great, and the future issues too uncertain. And although Prince Menschikoff has departed from Constantinople with as ill a grace as he entered it, to carry to his master the disagreeable intelligence that Turkey yet aspires to stand erect, and the Sultan to have a will of his own, the astuteness of diplomacy will probably discover some medium by which Turkey may concede a little, and the Emperor withdraw from an untenable position without any fatal wound to the dignity of either party. The more firmly England and France hold together, the more easy such a solution will prove. If Louis Napoleon act rightly in this matter he will achieve what is far higher than a stroke of policy—he will perform an act of wisdom of which the results will not be measured in a day. Although he has made himself an absolute Sovereign, his name, the reactionary policy of his family, and the true interests of France, make him the ally of this country. France, no less than Great Britain, is the natural opponent of every despotic state in Europe that seeks to overstep its recognised territorial limits, or to attack the rights of any free or independent nation.

THE NEW ARCTIC EXPEDITION IN SEARCH OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN, IN H.M.S.S. "PHENIX."

The Government are losing no opportunity for continuing the search for Sir John Franklin and his gallant companions, in every quarter where there seems to be the slightest prospect of success. Towards the close of last year—the authorities having received numerous voluntary applications from parties intimating their willingness to join any further expeditions they might be disposed to make for that object—her Majesty's screw steamer *Phenix* was ordered to be commissioned and prepared for a voyage to the Arctic regions, and the command of her given to the enterprising Captain Inglefield, who in the *Isabel*, last year, at great personal expense, made a short but most interesting voyage in the direction which he will now follow up in the *Phenix*. This vessel has been joined by Lieut. Bellot, of the French navy, who accompanied Mr. Kennedy in Lady Franklin's vessel, the *Prince Albert*, and has now volunteered to proceed again to the ice-fields in the *Phenix*.

The expedition left Sheerness on the 19th ult., for Stromness, in the Orkneys, where it was to remain for a short time previous to leaving for the Arctic Regions. The *Phenix* was accompanied by her Majesty's steam-ship *Barracouta*, having the *Diligence* transport in tow with stores. Previously to her leaving the river, magnetical and astronomical observations were made at Greenhithe, where her compasses were adjusted; and similar observations will be made at Stromness, Whale Fish Islands, Disco, Cape Riley, and Cape Walsingham—these places being in her route to Beechy Island, whither she will proceed, leaving the *Diligence* at Disco, in charge of Lieut. Elliott. On the arrival of the *Phenix* at Beechy Island she will deposit the stores there which she takes out for the relief of Sir E. Belcher's expedition; she will then return to Disco, and transfer 400 tons of coal at present on board the *Diligence* to herself; and then proceed to explore Cumberland Sound, and carry on to the westward as far as Repulse Bay, the north side of which has not yet been searched for the missing Expedition. Should Captain Inglefield find no trace of Sir John Franklin in that direction, he will return through Cumberland Straits, and proceed up Smith's Sound, to follow out the traces of open water which he discovered there last year during his voyage in the *Isabel*, already noticed; and the stay of the *Phenix* in those regions will depend in a great measure on the discoveries which may be made by her commander.

The equipments of the *Phenix* are of the most perfect description, and on her trial of speed at the measured mile in Sea Reach, averaged upwards of seven knots per hour with everything on board.

Captain Penny will shortly leave England in the *Lady Franklin* sailing vessel, accompanied by the *Sophia*, to form a colony on the shores of Cumberland Sound, where the Esquimaux have reported there is abundance of plumbago, copper, and other minerals; and any letters or parcels for Captain Inglefield's expedition, if sent by Captain Penny, will be delivered to the *Phenix* when returning from her search up Cumberland Sound.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE CHANNEL FLEET.—There is no truth whatever in the report that Rear-Admiral Corry and his ships have been sent to the Mediterranean to reinforce Vice-Admiral Dundas's fleet. Rear-Admiral Corry is on a cruise of six weeks in the Channel, and he has no orders to pass through the Straits of Gibraltar. We shall most likely next hear from his squadron from Lisbon.—*Morning Herald*.

PORTSMOUTH, MAY 31.—Her Majesty's screw guard-ship *Blenheim*, 60, Captain Henderson, C.B., steamed out of Portsmouth harbour to Spithead last night, on sudden orders. Her Majesty's screw guard-ship *La Hogue*, 60, Captain Ramsay, arrived at Spithead this day at noon, from Plymouth, and anchored.

The Command-in-Chief on the South Pacific station is reported to be conferred on Sir James Sterling, Rear-Admiral of the Blue, relieving Rear-Admiral Moresby. The *President*, 50 gun frigate, is ordered to be equipped at Chatham as the flag-ship.

THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.—Major-General the Hon. George Anson, M.P., has been appointed to succeed Major-General Sir Joseph Thackwell, G.C.B., as Commander-in-Chief of the Presidency of Bengal. Major-General Anson will leave England for the seat of his command by early mail, accompanied by the Hon. Mrs. Anson and family.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—Colonel C. C. Dansey, C.B., having returned to England on sick leave, Colonel Henry William Gordon will proceed from Woolwich to Gibraltar, to take the command of the Royal Artillery at that important station.

A SHAM FIGHT will take place on Roborough-down, about eight miles from Plymouth, on Monday, in which all the troops in garrison will take part, under the command of General Sir Harry Smith.

NEW KNAFSACK.—The Master-General of the Ordnance has approved of a knapsack of much smaller dimensions being issued to the corps than the kind hitherto used; and a great part of the kit at present carried by the men will be placed in a canvas bag, and carried on the baggage-waggons, or other conveyance. This new arrangement is certainly a great improvement.

It has been reported at the naval clubs at the West-end that Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Napier will proceed to the Mediterranean, to serve as second in command on that station, in consequence of the present aspect of affairs at Constantinople.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received tokens of affection and esteem:—The Rev. F. Henson, of Hambleton, from the parishioners of Egerton, Rutland; the Rev. A. B. Nichols, from the congregation, teachers, and scholars of Haworth, on his resignation.

AMERICAN STEAM-YACHT.—A splendid specimen of American naval architecture arrived at Southampton on Wednesday morning, in the shape of a large steam yacht, of very great burden, built under the superintendence and for Commodore Vanderbilt, a large merchant and shipbuilder of New York, and named the *North Star*. This noble vessel is 260 feet on the keel, 270 feet on the spar deck, and 13 feet from floor timber to lower deck beams. Her whole depth is 28 feet 6 inches. Her two engines, which were made by T. F. Secon, of the Allaire works, are upon the lever-beam principle, with cylinders 60 inches, length of stroke, 10 feet; diameter of wheels, 24 feet. All her fittings are of the most superb and complete style, and every arrangement for comfort has been studied. To give some notion of this fine vessel, we may observe that she is larger and of greater power than her Majesty's own Royal yacht, the *Victoria and Albert*. She cost 500,000 dollars, and her weekly expenses are about £320, exclusive of fuel. The crew consists of nearly 100 men, including officers, seamen, engineers, firemen, &c. Through the kindness of the owner, the public will be admitted to view this yacht during her stay at Southampton, which is expected to be about ten days. In the meantime it is the intention of the passengers, who consist of the owner and his relatives and friends, in number twenty-five, to visit the principal ports of England—Liverpool, London, &c. The *North Star* will then visit St. Petersburg; and, after a short time, will go to the Mediterranean, calling at Lisbon, Gibraltar, Malta, &c.

SUPREME COUNCIL OF INDIA.—Colonel Low, at present Resident at the Court of the Nizam, has been appointed to the vacant seat in the Supreme Council of India, in the room of the late Sir Walter Raleigh Gilbert. Colonel Low has been distinguished for many eminent services in India; and the appointment is regarded as one made on the strength of merit.

DESPATCHES FOR TURKEY.—Captain Webster, Queen's Messenger, left town on Wednesday evening, with despatches for Constantinople.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

The panic at the Bourse, caused by the report that the Russians had crossed the Pruth, has been most violent; and, though the best-informed and most reasoning men here persist in believing in the continuance of peace, and in the pacific arrangement of the affair, thanks to the *entente cordiale* so distinctly established between England and France, it abates nothing of its terror, and the consequences are most injurious.

The withdrawal of the project for re-establishing the pain of death, or rather the modification of it, for political offences, has produced a certain satisfaction as far as the fact goes, but so far from reconciling the feelings of the French people to the proposers of it, it is considered merely as an acknowledgement of weakness; all the odium being retained without the securing of the advantages that they supposed it was to bring with it.

The presence of the Duke of Genoa has, of course, led to a variety of fêtes and gaieties in the Court and official circles. On Friday a magnificent dinner, followed by a soirée dansante, were offered to the distinguished guest by the Princess Mathilde. On the preceding day he dined at St. Cloud (whither the Court has retired); and on Sunday the Emperor passed a grand review on the plain de Satory, accompanied by the Duke, after which followed the *grandes eaux* at Versailles. The enjoyment of the spectacle was, however, considerably impaired by the rivalry of the skies, which, resolved not to be outdone by art, treated the spectators to an exhibition of *les grandes eaux de la nature* with a liberality with which they would gladly have dispensed. A steeple-chase at La Marche constituted a part of the day's entertainment; and, in spite of the torrents of rain which fell at intervals, it was numerously attended.

The ball at the British Embassy in celebration of the Queen's birthday, was certainly calculated to satisfy those who clamoured loudest at the report that only a dinner was to be given on the occasion. Nothing was wanting to render it most brilliant. Besides the handsome salons of the Ambassade, a temporary building was erected in the garden, the decorations of which, especially a number of pendant corbeilles, filled with illuminated flowers, were singularly novel and beautiful. We are informed, on credible authority, that the fête cost £2000.

Notwithstanding the rain on Sunday, the Fête Dieu was, in some parts of Paris, celebrated with considerable magnificence. The Madeleine was adorned with great richness; and the outer gallery or colonnade which runs round the church, and through which the religious procession passed, was hung with crimson draperies; while, at the back of the church, an altar, covered with holy emblems, offerings, and flowers, was exposed to view. At the Batignolles, also, the decorations and procession were very effective.

A fact relative to the strictness of Court etiquette kept up here at present seems to us amusingly characteristic. M. Félix, the *ciseleur* of the Empress, is never permitted to attend on her Majesty but in full Court suit: the combination of the sword at the side and the comb in hand, struck us as singularly felicitous.

The Minister of the Interior has just conferred on Madame De Balzac, the mother of the celebrated novelist, an annual pension of £20, a measure highly to be commended, and much approved in literary circles.

The Opéra Italien gave, a few nights since, a *représentation extraordinaire*, for the benefit of Madame Maria Martinez, the *soi-disant* black Malibran, which, thanks to the exertions of everybody except the heroine in question, had a considerable success. A charming little piece, with materials for a five-act melodrama, compressed into the space of a *proverbe*, written by Mlle. Augustine Brohan, whose talents for writing for the stage appear to be nearly equal to her powers for acting on it, had the honours of the evening. A concert followed, in which MM. Samary, Guglielmi, and Brignoli; Mesdames Laborde, E. Grisi, and Virginie Huet, performed; Mdme. Lagrange was rapturously applauded in the Hungarian air, which has had such a prodigious success all through the season; and an infant prodigy, a pianist of twelve years old, Tito Mattel, really performed in a manner worthy of a remarkable artist of any age. An interlude displayed the talents of Mdme. Guy Stephan and M. Massol, both dancers, who have acquired a perfection in the style and execution of Spanish dancing rarely attained by foreigners. *En passant*, we may mention that the Grand Opera is preparing a Spanish ballet for Mdme. Guy Stephan. The entertainment concluded by the appearance of Mdme. Maria Martinez, whom a sudden hoarseness rendered mute, *en danseuse*, instead of *en cantatrice*; she performed a *zapateado*, which the audience, being indulgently disposed to take the will for the deed, accepted with alacrity. The admirers of genuine Spanish dancing will learn with pleasure that the celebrated Petra Camora, whose performances last year had so signal a success, is shortly expected to arrive, accompanied by a troupe of fourteen of her compatriots, and to appear at the Gymnase in a ballet, entitled *"Les Folies d'Espagne."* At the Opéra Comique, the old opera of "L'Epreuve Villageoise," of Grétry, retouched by Auber, has many admirers. The new work of M. Halévy, "Le Nabob," is in rehearsal at the same theatre. "Les Oeuvres du Démon," at the Gaité, is a melodrama of great force, variety, and interest, well stuffed with horrors. Our space will not admit of a description of the plot, which is simple and complicated. At the Ambigu Comique, a most effective fairy piece, entitled "Le Ciel et l'Enfer," draws good audiences. The principal rôle is performed by Charles Lemaitre, the son of the intrepid Frederick Lemaitre, a young actor of great promise.

The brochure of the Marquis de Larochejaquelein, rejecting in the most energetic terms the idea of a fusion between the two branches, and his horror as a Legitimist of all that concerns the house of Orleans, creates a most lively sensation.

FRANCE.

A panic prevailed at the Bourse on Tuesday, occasioned by the semi-official announcement of the arrival of the French fleet at Constantinople. It was further stated that General Jomini, one of the aides-de-camp of the Emperor Nicholas, had been recalled from Paris to St. Petersburg. The Three per Cents, which opened at 79f. fell subsequently to 78f., at which they closed for the end of the month. The utmost consternation prevailed, and it was nearly impossible to find buyers for rents or railway shares at almost any price. On Wednesday an extraordinary change took place. A private telegraphic despatch was shown, dated Trieste, the 31st May, announcing the arrival at Constantinople of Count Nesselrode from Russia. This was regarded as a concession on the part of the Emperor of Russia, and purchasers presented themselves in crowds. The Three per Cents opened at 78f., and rose to 79f. 50c., at which they closed for the end of the month. Railway shares also rose considerably in price.

The Corps Législatif has terminated its sittings. The bill respecting political offences is now passed, but was materially modified by the committee. The penalty of death is awarded to any attempt against the life of the Emperor and family; offences against the Emperor "committed publicly" are punishable by imprisonment varying from six months to five years. Any attempt, the object of which is either to destroy or change the Government or the order of succession to the throne, or to excite the citizens or inhabitants to arm against the Imperial authority, is punished with the penalty of transportation to a fortified place.

The trial of the "foreign correspondents" in the Court of Cassation was signalled by a magnificent speech from M. Berryer, in defence of M. Flaudin. He insisted upon the immorality of the existing order of things, and the piteous, degraded state to which France was reduced. He declared that, after a long life passed in the turmoil of politics, he felt that having been arrested on the 2nd of December, on which day that "crime" the *coup d'état* was perpetrated, was the greatest honour of his whole career. At this period M. Berryer burst into tears, overcome with emotion. He went on to say that the accusations brought against Generals Bedeau and Lançociere were miserable inventions of the police. He had been to see those "great men" in their exile, and could vouch that they were unworthy friends of monarchy, order, and society. It would be impossible to describe the effect of this philippic upon the audience. The Court made no attempt to interrupt him. M. O. Barrot, Hebert, and Dufau, spoke out quite as boldly as M. Berryer. M. O. Barrot characterised the prosecution as an attempt to make the judges accomplices in the destruction of the miserable remnant of liberty which, in the present abject state of France was yet left. The trial terminated on Saturday. The Court has, in the main, confirmed the judgment of the tribunal of Correctional Police, which sentenced the prisoners to short periods of imprisonment, with trifling fines.

BELGIUM.

The King of the Belgians returned to his capital on Saturday last. Addresses were presented by the various Belgian towns through which he

passed. The approaching marriage of the Crown Prince to an Austrian Archduchess was the subject of congratulation by the municipal authorities. The King, in replying to this allusion, spoke of the event, which he said was not very remote, as one that would create new guarantees for Belgium, and fortify its political situation. The marriage—which it is said will take place in Augus—was formally announced to the Belgian Chambers on Monday.

GERMANY.

The Oriental question has strongly occupied the attention of the politicians of Vienna and Berlin during the last few days. It was believed in Vienna that the necessary steps had been taken for inundating the Danubian provinces with Russian troops; and news concerning the movements of the English and French fleets was awaited with intense anxiety.

SWITZERLAND.

Diplomatic relations have been re-established between Austria and Switzerland. M. de Buol declares that it was never his intention to break them off, but that M. de Karnicki, the Austrian Minister at Berne, was only for the moment recalled to Vienna. The attempt to intimidate the Swiss Federal Government has thus signally failed. On the withdrawal of the Austrian Minister, the Federal Council resolved to issue orders to the various cantons, instructing them to fill up the ranks of their military contingents at once, and to be prepared to take the field at the first call. These warlike preparations are fortunately not now needed.

RUSSIA.

Letters from St. Petersburg state that at the lately-contemplated interview between the Emperors of Russia and Austria is indefinitely postponed. The visit of the Empress to Western Europe is also abandoned. The state of affairs in Turkey has caused a coolness between the Courts of St. Petersburg and Vienna.

In consequence of the opening of the Neva, part of the Russian fleet has come out from Cronstadt for the purpose of practising evolutions in the Baltic.

TURKEY.

The negotiations carried on by Prince Menschikoff at Constantinople, and the interruption of diplomatic relations between that Russian Envoy and the Porte, are events of so much importance that a brief narrative of the Russian demands and the causes of the rupture seems called for.

On the 5th of May Prince Menschikoff obtained from the Porte the two firmans which satisfied his demands with reference to the Holy Places. But no sooner was that affair brought to a satisfactory conclusion than the Russian Envoy proceeded to lay great stress on a third demand which had hitherto been left in the background. This demand was for a convention to guarantee the privileges of the Greek Church in the Ottoman Empire. The first article of this convention is the cause of all that has since occurred. It provided "that no change whatever should be introduced in the right, privileges, and immunities which have been enjoyed and are now possessed *ab antiquo* by the churches, the religious institutions, and the orthodox clergy of the Eastern Church, in the whole extent of the dominions of the Ottoman Porte, which is pleased to secure to them all such rights, privileges, and immunities on the strict basis of the *status quo* now existing." This convention, when the note demanding it was sent in, was represented as the most important object of the mission; and an answer was required within five days, "inasmuch as the Ambassador could only consider a longer delay as a want of respect to his Government, which would impose on him the most painful necessities." The other articles of the Convention stipulated that the Greek Church should constantly be placed on the footing of the most favoured Christian nation, and should participate in all favours and privileges granted to other churches; that at Jerusalem the relation of Greeks and Latins should remain unchanged; that the two last firmans granted to Russia on the Holy Places should be confirmed by the Sultan, and placed under the sanction of this treaty; and that leave should be granted to erect a Greek church and hospital at Jerusalem, to be served by Russian priests. These propositions were acceded to by the Porte, with the exception of the first. The rejection of that article was the express ground of Prince Menschikoff's departure.

If this account should be found in the main authentic, it would appear that the Russian demand did not include any change in the nomination of the Patriarch, nor any overt authority over the clergy, nor any interference with the temporal allegiance of the Greek population to the Porte. The phraseology of the objectionable article is, in fact, so mild and guarded, that, without the experience we have of the Russian mode of proceeding in the East, its effects would not be at once apparent. Turkey is called upon to promise that no change is to take place adverse to the rights, privileges, and immunities of the Greek Church in her dominions. She would, probably, not hesitate to give that assurance to the whole world; and the policy which can alone prolong her existence as a Government is to extend those rights, and to raise her Christian population to be the servants and supporters of the Empire. But, when that promise is demanded by Russia alone; when it is accompanied by threats, and converted from a free gift of toleration into a diplomatic contract, the Turkish Ministers recoil from the snare. However mild in form, Russia knows that this article, if conceded, would suffice for her purpose. The British Ambassador, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, has considered it his imperative duty to make vigorous opposition to the claims of Russia, and he has been cordially supported by the French Ambassador.

Letters from Constantinople state that if Russia resorted to hostilities the Turkish Government was determined to repel force by force; that a Turkish steamer had been despatched to summon the Ottoman fleet from the Archipelago to Constantinople, and thence to Egypt, to assist in transporting the division of troops which Abbas Pacha has ready at the orders of the Sultan; and that the Minister at War had sent couriers to the whole of the provinces of the empire to call the national militia to arms, and to prepare them to act at the shortest notice. The greatest activity was displayed by the Government and the local authorities in making preparations, should hostilities unfortunately arise out of the present crisis.

The latest advices give us reason to suppose that the Emperor of Russia has moderated his pretensions. He has sent Count Nesselrode to Constantinople, to supersede Prince Menschikoff, and the Turkish difficulty, it is confidently believed, will be pacifically arranged.

GREECE.

About a year ago an American missionary, named King, was imprisoned by the Greek Government for preaching in public at Athens against the dogmas of the Greek religion. On the 13th ult. the United States frigate *Cumberland*, having on board the Consul, Mr. Marsh, was at the Piraeus; and it was said that the business of Mr. Marsh was to enforce payment of 300,000 drachmas as damages for Mr. King.

WEST INDIES.

The state of political



GENERAL VIEW OF BOMBAY, FROM MALABAR HILL.

OPENING OF THE FIRST RAILWAY IN INDIA.

THE time-honoured maxim, that Peace has its triumphs as well as War, has just been exemplified in Western India by the opening of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, on the 16th of April, which must be a memorable day henceforth in the annals of the country—memorable as the greatest of battles, and surely more glorious. This interesting intelligence, which was received by the Overland Mail on Monday, is recorded with glowing enthusiasm by the Bombay journals. The *Overland Telegraph and Courier* describes the above event as "a triumph, to which, in comparison, all our victories in the East seem tame and commonplace. The opening of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway will be remembered by the natives of India when the battle-fields of Plassey, Assaye, Meane, and Gogjerat have become the mere landmarks of history. The proud arrays of England have conquered, and kept in subjection, hundreds of millions of people, but her power was never so nobly exemplified as on Saturday afternoon (April 16), when the long line of carriages, conveying nearly 500 persons, glided smoothly and easily away amidst the shouts of assembled thousands. It was then that the immense masses of the native population paid true and hearty homage to the power and greatness of their European conquerors. The superstitions of ages seemed to melt away as the gigantic reality of steam and mechanism passed before their wondering eyes. A locomotive engine conveys an idea of power concentrated

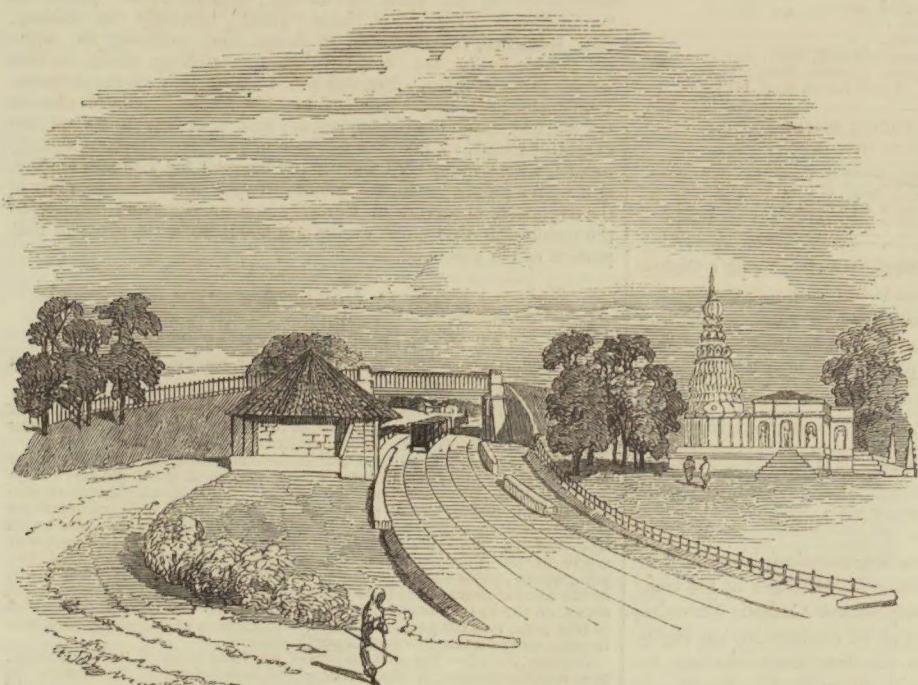
power. There is no straining at starting: a touch is given, the wheels revolve, and the immense mass rolls on without trembling or undulation. The natives saw this, and they salamed the omnipotence of steam as it passed."

Before we describe the ceremony of the day, we shall sketch the Railway itself. It will be remembered that the first turf was turned at Bombay, on the 31st of October, 1850. Very little was done for the first eight months, till Messrs. Faviell and Fowler, the contractors, at one end, and Mr. Jackson at the other, took matters in hand. The work appears to have been one of great labour and difficulty. In addition to a most trying climate (in which the constitution of Mr. Fowler, the partner of Mr. Faviell, as well as that of many of the English labourers they took out with them, failed) Mr. Faviell found himself, in March, 1852, working single-handed, his partner having gone to England for the benefit of his health. Mr. Faviell was then dependent principally on native labour: the men are scarce, and, in the rice-harvest time, always difficult to manage; alteration in the arrangement of the work, or strict orders given by the contractor, often gave offence, when the men went away in a body of fifty or a hundred at a time. It was also difficult to get them to earn their small rate of wage.

Snakes abounded on the line: the cobra di capello, and a small dark snake were very common among the stones; the former is an object of worship, and both have a deadly bite. Under these and many other difficulties, however, the double line of railway has been completed from Bombay to Tannah.

From the Boree Bunder the Railway proceeds by a very densely-peopled district, till, skirting along the shore, it passes the lofty precipice of Nowrojee Hill. Here the public road twice crosses it at nearly right angles, where huge gates shut up the Railway, or cut off the public road, according as they are in one position or another. After passing under the Mazagon viaduct, opposite the Suddur Awlut, the Railway describes a graceful double curve of large radius, and then crosses the Byculla road, near the Bishop's house, and, passing under a viaduct, it reaches the flats near the race-course. From the curious gravel-bank called Phipps's Cart, it stretches along the flats to Sion for six miles, in almost a straight line. At Sion it passes under the public road and along the base of the hill, on the summit of which is an old Marathi fort, and a Portuguese church contiguous. Here it is joined by the branch at Mahim, an unimportant fishing village, but likely to be transformed by the railway into a busy port. Next, the line sweeps across the Sion Marsh, the embanking of which threatened to be very troublesome—the material thrown in sinking amongst the mud, which afterwards rose up, forming a little island on each side along the line. Here, immediately adjoining, and nearly parallel to the railway, we have the Sion-causeway on one side; and full in view two miles distant, the magnificent work of the like kind, constructed by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, and first opened in 1844. The Railway now bends considerably to the right, and, passing through a long line of salt-pans, it enters Salsette, and encounters the only formidable obstruction on the line—a beautifully wooded

ridge, traversed by an open cutting, about a mile and a half in length, about one hundred and twenty feet across at the widest part, and fifty feet in depth. For the next fourteen miles the line is perfectly level, the rails being laid along the surface of the ground with merely sufficient embanking to save them from the risk of flooding during the rains. The country, for a considerable distance, is open on both sides, and the view is extremely beautiful. To the left are the low, rocky, wooded ridges of Salsette; woodlands and richly-cultivated fields, hamlets and cottages filling up the intervening space. On the right, parallel to and close beside the Railway for about eight miles, is the salt-water creek called the Tannah River, and just beyond are the magnificent Ghauts. The line, on approaching Tannah, becomes embowered under magnificent trees. On entering the village, it turns rather quickly round towards the viaduct, by which it crosses the river, here divided by a long and rocky island. The channel on the Tannah side is narrow, and the arches here are of moderate span. On the mainland side the channel is deep and narrow; and an iron bridge, somewhat on the tubular plan, 86 feet span, permits the shipping to pass under it. The whole viaduct, from shore to shore, including the part over the river, is about 1000 feet in length, and the ferry way about 40 feet above the high-water mark. Thence the line runs along the base of the hill, at a distance of about three miles, right on to the projecting spur of Parsick Point, which it penetrates by a tunnel of about 100 yards in length. On the other side the traveller passes for about a



STATION AND BRIDGE, AT BYCULLA.

mile along the margin of the Callian River, surrounded by some of the most magnificent scenery in the world, when a second tunnel is passed, and the village of Callian is soon reached.

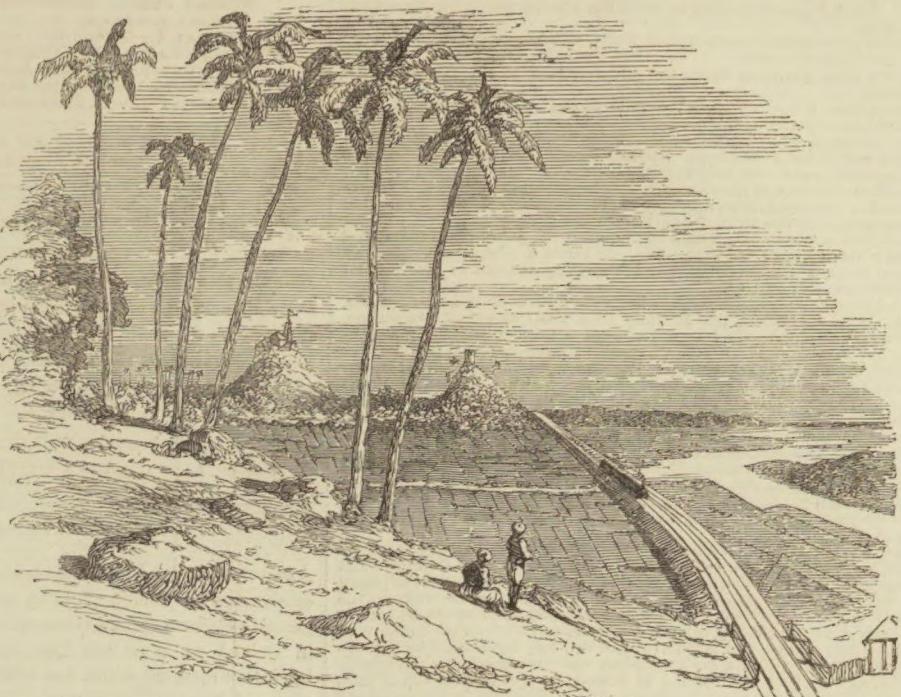
The inauguration, on the 16th of April, was altogether a most interesting scene. By half-past three o'clock the majority of the company had taken their seats in the train.

The state carriage was occupied by Sir William and Lady Yardley, Sir Charles and Lady Jackson, the Hon. A. Bell and Lady, the Hon. D. A. Blane, Sir Henry and Lady Leeke, &c.

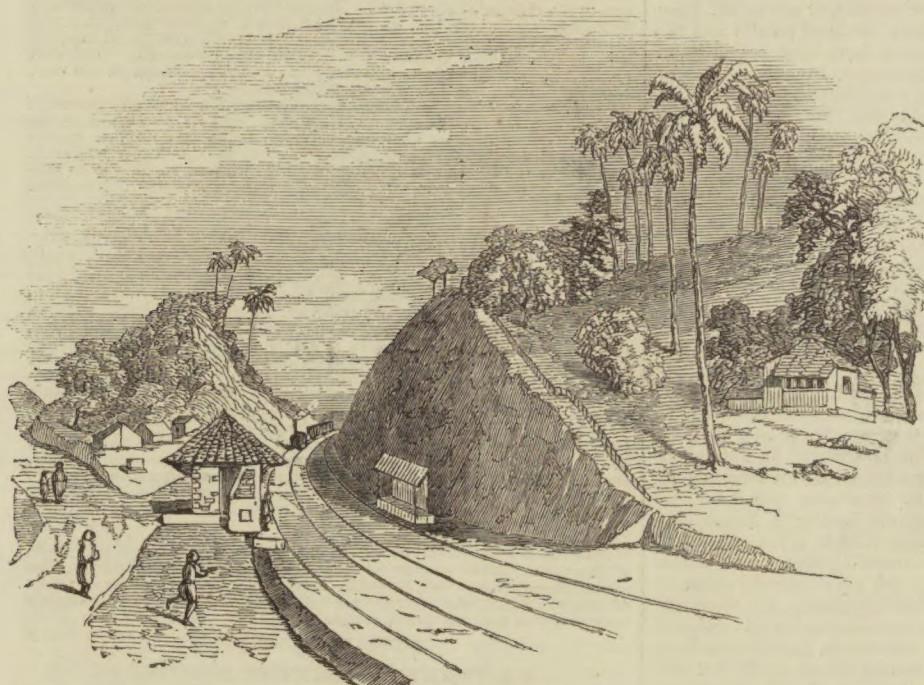
At half-past three o'clock, a Royal salute was fired from the ramparts of Fort St. George, immediately after which the well-filled train, consisting of fourteen first, second, and third-class carriages, drawn by three

locomotive engines, and containing in all, it was said, above five hundred persons, started for the terminus at Boree Bunder.

Tens of thousands of persons surrounded the spot; and, as the moving mass swept along the way, still there were tens of thousands looking on—men, women, and children—perched on wall tops, on the branches of trees, even on the masts of Arab buglas along the harbour; from win-



EMBANKMENT ACROSS SION MARSH, BETWEEN BOMBAY AND SALSETTE.



COORLA CUTTING AND STATION.

ows and from the tops of temples and of houses; from every eminence around the town: finally, when the train had passed the more densely-populated parts, still the surrounding fields were studded with spectators.

Besides the inhabitants of Bombay proper, and the neighbouring country, there were in those crowds people from Scinde, from Cabul, from Afghanistan, from Central Asia, from the Persian Gulf, from Arabia, and from the East Coast of Africa.

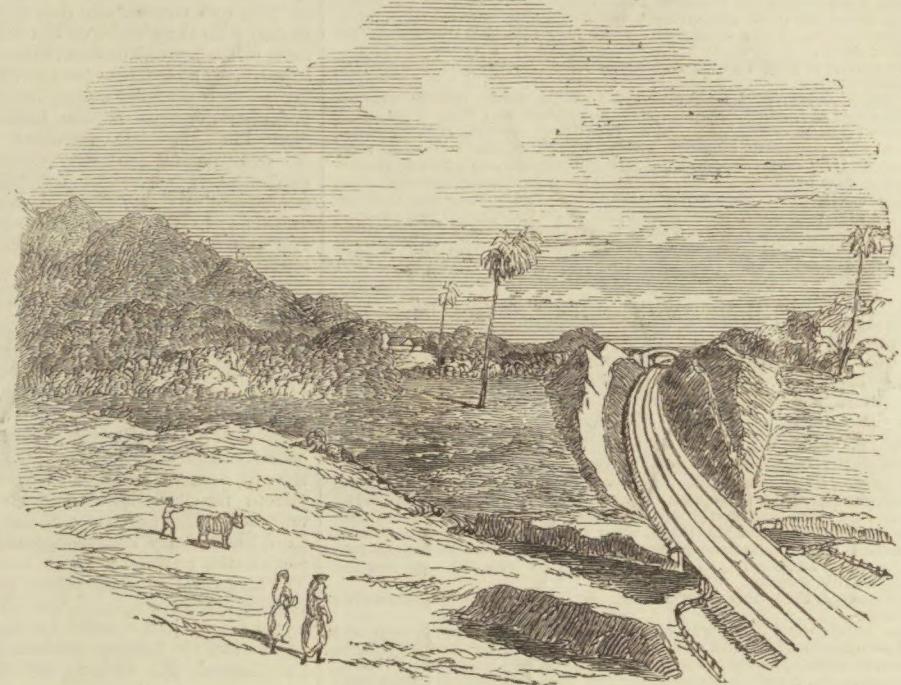
There is little to describe, particularly to the great majority of our readers, in an ordinary railway trip. It is due, however, to those who had the task of maturing all the arrangements for the occasion, to say

that every thing went on smoothly. The train stopped at Sion, going out, to allow of the engines being watered. At no time was the speed above thirty-five miles an hour, and generally it was much under that. On the train approaching Tannah, the crowds lined the sides thickly for more than a mile, and were kept in order by the Ghat police. The time taken to reach Tannah (twenty-four miles), including the stoppage at Sion, was fifty-five minutes. The return trip occupied only forty.

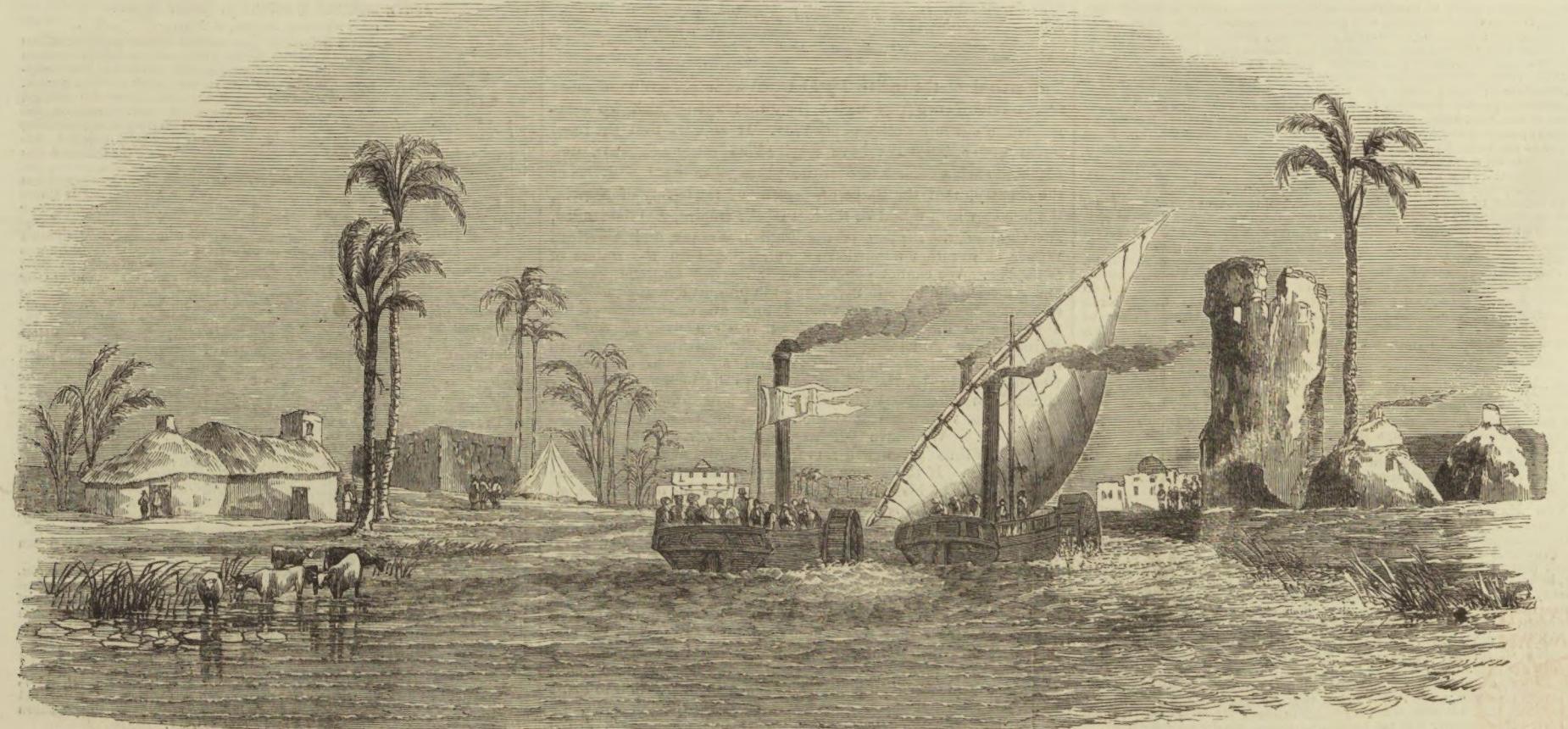
Arrived at Tannah, the party found, under an immense tent, at once a cool retreat and a splendid tiffin. Major Swanson, the Senior Director present, took the chair; supported by the Hon. Sir William Yardley,

Chief Justice; by Sir Henry Leeke, R.N., Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy; also immediately surrounded by the Hon. Messrs. Bell and Blane, Members of Council; Sir Charles Jackson, Puine Judge H.M. Supreme Court; Colonel F. P. Lester, Surgeon-General Taylor, Superintending-Surgeon Boyd, Colonel Woodburn, C.B., Commandant of the Garrison; Mr. Le Messurier, Advocate-General; Colonel Hale, Adjutant-General; and a distinguished company, comprising the élite of Bombay.

At a separate table laid out for the Parsee passengers were Messrs. Cursetjee Jamsetjee Bomanjee Hormusjee, Manockjee Nusserwanjee,



GHAUT KOOPER CUTTING, SALSETTE.



VIEW ON THE MAHMOUDIEH CANAL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, Sorabjee Jamsatjee, Limjee Manockjee, Furdoonee Hormasjee, Nowrojee Furdoonee, Nowrojee Dora'jee Chabook-walla. Sitting quietly looking on were Mr. Ali Jan and a few Marwarrie gentlemen.

Several appropriate speeches were made, and toasts drunk, which we have not space to report.

Shortly after, the party broke up, and returned to the Boree Bunder terminus.

We subjoin a few additional details of the scenes on the Railway, which we have illustrated.

The terminus now erected on the esplanade, between the native town and the fort, is but a temporary wooden structure, it being proposed to continue the line of rails to the Custom-house.

Station and Bridge at Byculla.—The girder-bridge over the Railway is one of the principal thoroughfares to the outskirts of the town. The Hindoo temple to the right in the Sketch has been erected by a wealthy Banian, who hopes by this means to propitiate the gods in his favour, and to obtain relief from rheumatic pains. It forms a pretty object in the picture; but native superstition stands a striking contrast to the progress of modern art and science.

Embankment across Sion Marsh, between the Islands Bombay and Salsette.

—This View represents the Railway from a hill close to Coola station. The embankment over the marsh has been a work of considerable cost, owing to its sinking in the soft mud, and the frequent washing away of the earth by the action of the tides. To the right in the distance is seen the Janjeejee Causeway, connecting Mahim and Bandora with the island of Bombay. Sion Fort is a conspicuous and picturesque object, formerly an old Marathi fort, now a dwelling-place. In the foreground are salt-pans, covered at certain periods by sea-water, which, after evaporation, leaves a deposit of salt.

Cocula Cutting and station.—The cutting here represented is the deepest on this portion of the line, being about 50 feet deep and 120 feet from side to side at the top. The line having crossed the public road to Tannah about 300 yards before reaching the station, traverses the beautiful island of Salsette.

Ghautkooper Cutting, Salsette.—Ghautkooper is a small village, between four and five miles from the Coora station, and twelve from Bombay. The cutting through which the line crosses at this point is an extremely hard trap, and has been a work of great labour to blast. To the right is the Tannah Water; and beyond, in the extreme distance, rise the Ghauts.

General View of Bombay, taken from Malabar Hill.—In the foreground is "Back Bay;" the water is shallow, and can only be entered by fishing-boats. The fort and town are situated on the narrow neck of land forming the extremity of the "island of Bombay." The narrow strip of land running further out to sea is the island of Colaba, which has been joined to the island of Bombay, within the last few years, by a solid stone embankment. This island runs out to sea upwards of a mile further than is embraced in this View: at the extremity is the lighthouse. On the other side of the town is the harbour, bounded in the distance by the mainland of India. The character of the scenery is magnificently bold and picturesque: in the extreme distance are the "Ghauts"—the northern extremity of the chain of mountains running down to Cape Comorin, in some parts called the Neigerry Hills or Blue Mountains. The railway runs across the plain in the middle distance, beyond the grove of cocoanut trees, commencing at the harbour. The large native town is entirely hidden in this View by this grove of trees. Enormous crowds of natives assemble on the beach of Back Bay both morning and evening. The Parsees say their prayers here, standing at the water's edge and in the water also. It is a favourite place also with the Europeans for horse exercise.

The accompanying View of Bombay is from a clever Sketch by G. K. Ingelow, Esq.

It has, however, been well observed that the above railway was not inaugurated as the first constructed in Asia should have been. "The most notable event that ever occurred in the East," says the *Bombay Times*, "seems to possess no claims upon the regard of the authorities; the Governor, the Commander-in-Chief, and the Bishops, with two of the Secretaries, and Presidency Staff, had gone to their summer quarters; the members of Council present were silent; and it was remarked that the prayers and addresses, never omitted in consecrating the colours of a regiment, or laying the foundation of a town-house, were forgotten at the commencement of the operations of the most wonderful structure the East ever beheld."

THE MAHMOUDIEH CANAL.

THIS "silent highway" of steam communication between Alexandria and Cairo, has of late occupied a prominent position in the intelligence usually denominated the "State of Egypt." From Alexandria, date May 6, we learn that the water in the Mahmoudieh Canal, was then exceedingly low; and the Viceroy, Abbas Pacha, had caused a considerable outcry by suddenly stopping all steam intercourse between Alexandria and Cairo, except for the India mails and passengers. The traffic between the two towns has now risen to considerable importance, and it suffered much from this suspension. Abbas Pacha has, however, listened to the protests made by the European population against this suspension; and he has found it expedient to cause the intermediate steamers to ply as usual with cargoes and passengers; and a sufficiency of water has been let into the Mahmoudieh Canal for that purpose.

A Correspondent thus describes his morning journey from Alexandria to Cairo:

The hotels were beset with equestrians, starting off in groups and trains—some lashing and galloping the unfortunate donkeys; while others, no amount of cudgeling could wane onward. At last, however, the passengers, ninety in number, reached the Mahmoudieh Canal, little more than a mile distant from the Frank quarter, and embarked for Afteh at seven o'clock a.m. The passage is effected by means of two team-tugs, the property of the Egyptian Transit Company; breakfast and dinner of excellent quality being included in the passage-money; with, however, Egyptian prices for any extras, such as wines, brandy, soda-water, &c. On the banks, on either side, are numerous mud-huts (of a singular bee-hive form), large tents, and square lourous; while clumps of the graceful date-palm and Sheiks' tombs diversify the scene. For many miles this canal resembles a spacious river, being vastly wider than any of our canals in England; but a great sameness in the scenery prevails, owing to the mud embankments being so much above the level of the eye as to completely shut out the distant landscape. The boats, four in number, are attached to the steam-tugs, with a goodly allowance of rope; and, as the wind was blowing pretty fresh, the long train drifted over to the opposite side, thus completely obstructing the passage. Several large grain-boats, heavily laden, having great triangular sails, dashed with tremendous force against our boats, smashing their sides, while we expected every instant to be sunk. The Pacha's men, with long poles and oars, struck violently at the other boatmen, many of whom were severely injured; others jumped overboard, dived under the vessels, and escaped to the banks. The uproar was truly frightful: from the screaming of the lady passengers and the shouting and cursing of the Arabs, which did not subside until the extent of damage we had sustained was known, which, fortunately, did not prevent us from pursuing our journey. The Mahmoudieh Canal is a splendid work; wide, deep, and river-like, having no locks; its high embankments serve to protect it from the destructive effects of the inundation of the Nile, which often extends a long distance inland. It narrows as you approach Afteh, where it is highly picturesque and beautiful. Here the banks are thickly planted with fine acacia trees, the rich green massy foliage forming a delightful contrast with the curiously-formed mud huts of the villages. We arrived at Afteh at half-past three in the evening, having performed the journey of forty miles in eight hours and a half.

The construction of this Canal commenced in 1819, when Mahmoud Ali came to Alexandria to superintend the design being carried into execution. Eighteen thousand persons are said to have perished in the undertaking, from bad treatment on the part of the Sheiks and soldiery, want of proper implements to proceed with the work, and insufficiency of food, amid unheard-of barbarities. The Sheiks of the different provinces were commanded each to furnish a given number of fellahs, amounting in all to 313,000. Men, women, and children were made conscripts, being seized and bound to labour, night and day, guarded by armed men, in order to have the Canal complete within a given time (six months). Thus, this immense multitude of wretched beings died from famine and fatigue.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.—We understand that the Governor-General's report on Indian railways will be forwarded to this country by next mail; but in the meantime we may state that his Lordship approves of the extension of railways in general, and recommends that they should be wrought by joint stock companies. He makes especial reference to the routes embraced in the system of the Upper India Railway plan, as every way desirable, and likely to become remunerating to the shareholders and useful to the country.—*Globe.*

THE MASONIC DEMONSTRATION AT HULL.—In our report of this ceremony, last week (see page 418), it should have been explained that the assembly was not a meeting simply of the Humber Lodge, but of the Provincial Grand Lodge for the North and East Ridings of Yorkshire; that representatives of ten other lodges were present at the gathering, besides those of the Humber; and that their number amounted to seventy; no inconsiderable part of the procession to the foundation ceremony. The Lodge is in Osborne-street. There were 432 guests at the breakfast, of whom above 120 were Freemasons.

ACCIDENT TO MR. COMMISSIONER PHILLIPS.—On Tuesday morning an accident happened to Mr. Commissioner Phillips. As the learned gentleman was crossing the Strand he was knocked down by a cab. He was taken to the Insolvent Debtors' Court, and medical advice instantly proctored, when it was found that he had sustained no serious injury, but that his arm was very much bruised. It is feared that the learned Commissioner will not be able to resume his duties at present.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, June 5.—Second Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 6.—Jeremy Bentham died, 1832.
TUESDAY, 7.—Reform Bill passed, 1832.
WEDNESDAY, 8.—Half Quarter-day.
THURSDAY, 9.—Lilly, the Astronomer, died, 1681.
FRIDAY, 10.—Oxford red at Queen Victoria, 1840.
SATURDAY, 11.—St. Barnabas. Roger Bacon died, 1294.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 11.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M h 10	A h m 1 30	M h m 1 50	M h m 2 20	M h m 2 40	M h m 2 55	M h m 3 15
m 1 50	m 2 5	m 2 20	m 3 15	m 3 30	m 4 5	m 4 25

With the present Sheet is published a Supplement, containing a Copious Descriptive Report of the Dublin Great Industrial Exhibition, written expressly for the *ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS*; and embellished with Thirty Engravings of the Exhibition Building, and its Courts; and some of the Principal Articles Exhibited.—Price of the Two Numbers, One Shilling.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1853.

AMID the roar of Parliamentary warfare, occasioned by the discussions on the Budget, and by such noisy polemics as the comparative claims of the Protestant and Roman Catholic Churches in Ireland, we must not lose sight of an unobtrusive but highly important measure which has within the last few weeks been introduced into the Legislature. The question of the education of the people is hampered by many difficulties. The people of England object to being made virtuous by compulsion. They are as crotchetty upon the subject as Sir John Falstaff was upon logic; and the bare idea of forcing the poor man to send his child to school, whether he like it or not, throws the over-ardent friends of the liberty of the subject into convulsions. Even those children of the poor who are sent out into the streets by their wretched parents, to beg and to steal, are to be educated by their own consent and that of their parents, or not at all. How to deal with these children has long been the most painful and the most difficult problem that philanthropists have been called upon to solve. The evil was peculiarly distressing, because it was of every-day occurrence among the most benevolent and enlightened police magistrates of the metropolis and large towns. To men like the late excellent Mr. Rushton, of Liverpool, it was painful in the extreme to sentence children of tender years to prison for begging or pilfering, when the fathers and mothers, the real delinquents, were not amenable to punishment. The suggestion, often thrown out by Mr. Rushton and others, has at length been taken up in earnest by Lord Shaftesbury; and, under his Lordship's auspices, a Bill has been introduced into the House of Lords for the repression of Juvenile Mendicancy. We are happy to believe that it will have the effect intended; and lead, not only to the eradication of this plague-spot of society, but to the education of the helpless children whom our moral, legal, and religious agencies have no present means of reaching. By the provisions of Lord Shaftesbury's Bill, fathers and mothers who send their children out to beg in the streets are liable to a month's imprisonment and hard labour. This is striking at the root of the evil, and will do more to annihilate it than all the reformatory prisons for juvenile offenders which have ever yet been established. But were this all, the measure would be incomplete. Lord Shaftesbury has justly considered that it is not enough to punish the parents, without doing something for the children. The incarceration of the elders would but aggravate the unhappy position of the younger branches of a destitute family, and Necessity would act the part of a still harsher parent than the human one, and again drive the helpless children into the streets. Lord Shaftesbury has foreseen this danger; and the second clause of the bill empowers the guardians of the poor to clothe, feed, and educate the young mendicants, who may thus be left more hopelessly destitute than they were before. The expense incurred in this process will remain as a debt to be charged, as in cases of affiliation and desecration, against the offending parents; to be recovered from them, should their worldly circumstances ever improve to such an extent as to render them able to pay it. This is the whole of the bill, and, though political and party necessities of a more immediately pressing nature have hitherto prevented it from receiving the attention which it merits, there can be little doubt that it will meet with warm and adequate support, and pass unscathed through its various stages in both Houses of Parliament. It is not always that measures of philanthropy are practically or wisely framed. Too often they have nothing but their good intentions to recommend them. Lord Shaftesbury's bill is not of this kind. It is as practicable as it is humane; and will recommend itself to the public the more it is studied.

THE arrival of the Indian Mail has put us in possession of more recent intelligence from China than that upon which we commented in our last week's publication. It appears that the rebel forces under *Tien-Teh* have received so many adherents, and obtained such a command over the principal military positions of the country, that the Emperor, fearful of the safety of Nanking, the loss of which would be the loss of the empire, has demanded, and obtained, the support of the English, French, and American vessels of war that happened to be stationed in the waters of Shanghai. We cannot conceive what interest England, France, and America can have in upholding the present dynasty in China, or what is the ulterior policy which is to be evolved by their taking a part with the losing side. The Western nations, whether European or American, have but few benefits for which to thank the Chinese authorities; and a cautious neutrality would seem to be the wisest policy to be pursued in so important an emergency as that which now promises to open up to the world a vast region hitherto hermetically sealed against it. We have yet to learn, however, whether the assistance thus given will serve the falling cause which has demanded it. If the Tartar Emperor cannot support his throne by the swords of his own troops, or the love of his own people, all the assistance that a few foreign war-ships can give him will be miserably ineffective. Should the insurgents have obtained half the support which they allege, the interference of Europe will but retard and not prevent a catastrophe. Yet, whatever the result may be, as between the Emperor and the rebels, it is not probable that England or America will omit to turn the opportunity to good account. Should *Tien-Teh* succeed in his objects, we judge from his proclamations that free commercial intercourse with the rest of the world will be the consequence. Should the Emperor, on the other hand, prove victorious in the struggle, England, France, and America have been placed by his act in a position to insist that their aid shall be rewarded by liberal commercial treaties.

The United States have already a powerful armament in the

Eastern seas, whose object is to establish, *per fas aut nefas*, a commercial intercourse with the Japanese. The presence of this force is of itself a strong argument to prove to the Chinese that they have acted unwisely in hiding, like ostriches, their heads in holes, and refusing to share or acknowledge the events that are taking place in the world around them. But the whole civilisation of the extreme East seems to be on the point of breaking up. Russia is also on the alert to watch the consequences; and with her fleets on the coasts of China, in addition to those of the three Powers already named, with a fierce civil war in the heart of the Chinese empire, and with a strong hostile force battering the time-worn citadels of the Japanese, observers in Europe can scarcely avoid coming to the conclusion that great events are about to take place in that portion of the globe.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

THE INSTALLATION WEEK AT OXFORD.

Saturday, June 4.—The University Amateur Musical Society will give a concert at the Town-hall in the evening.

Sunday, June 5.—University sermon at St. Mary's Church, at half-past ten, when the last Bampton lecture will be delivered. The Bishop of Ohio will preach at the City Church, in behalf of a local charity. In the evening the usual assembly of visitors in Christchurch-walk.

Monday, June 6.—Opening of Dorchester Church by the Lord Bishop of the diocese, at a quarter to twelve a.m. Opening of the Training College for Parochial Schoolmasters, at Culham, by the Lord Bishop of the diocese, at a quarter to four p.m. The Earl of Derby and suite will be present—a train being appointed to stop at the Abingdon-road station on this occasion—and then proceed by the next train to Oxford, and will arrive at the Vice-Chancellor's, at Worcester College, at half-past five p.m., whose guests they will be during the commemoration. There will be the annual procession of the University racing boats, with their several crews, on the Isis, at seven p.m. Blenheim Palace will be open from two to four p.m., and the gardens all day. The gardens at Nuneham-park will be open daily during the week, except Tuesday.

Tuesday, June 7.—The installation of the Chancellor of the University, and commemoration of the founders and benefactors, in the theatre, at eleven. The annual Creweian oration will be delivered, and a portion of the University prizes and some occasional odes in honour of the Chancellor recited. Several honorary degrees will be conferred. The horticultural show will take place in Worcester College Gardens, at two p.m. The Chancellor will hold a levee in the library at the Taylor Institution, at four p.m. A grand dinner will be given in Worcester College Hall to the Chancellor and suite, at half-past six p.m. A grand display of fireworks at nine o'clock p.m., near Worcester College. The first installation ball will be given in the Town Hall. The gardens of Blenheim will be open this day; those of Nuneham-park will close.

Wednesday, June 8.—The anniversary sermon for the benefit of the Radcliffe Infirmary, at St. Mary's Church. A grand miscellaneous concert in the theatre at three p.m. The anniversary dinner of the Oxfordshire Agricultural Society, at the Star Hotel, at three p.m. A grand banquet to the Chancellor, in Christ Church Hall. The grand masonic ball, by the Apollo University Lodge, in the Town-hall. Blenheim Palace will be open from two to four p.m., and the gardens all the day. Nuneham-park Gardens will be open also this day.

Thursday, June 9.—The Installation Ode, written by the Professor of Poetry, and set to Music by Sir H. Bishop, will be performed in the theatre. Congratulatory addresses in Greek, Latin, and English will be recited. Honorary degrees will be conferred by the Chancellor, at eleven. A dinner to the Chancellor and distinguished visitors in Pembroke College-hall. The second installation ball in the Town-hall. Nuneham Gardens open this day.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—Rectories: The Rev. J. E. Kempe, to St. James's, Westminster; the Rev. M. Jeffreys, to South Thoresby, Lincoln; the Rev. F. A. Crooke, to Kingsdown, Kent; the Rev. H. E. B. Ffolkes, to Broughton, Norfolk; the Rev. G. Harrison, to Sutcombe, Devon; the Rev. W. H. Lyall, to St. Dionis Backchurch, in the City of London; the Rev. J. Pearson, to St. Edmund the King, Norwich; the Rev. S. Warren, to Brandon Ferry, Suffolk; the Rev. J. Wilson, to Hampton Meysey, near Cricklade. **Vicarages:** The Rev. W. Gill, jun., to Fullochill, Bedfordshire; the Rev. H. H. Howard, to Dalston, Cumberland; the Rev. J. Matthew, to Knowstone and Molland, Devon; the Rev. T. Pearce to Morden, near Blandford. **Incumbencies:** The Rev. R. H. Morgan, to Llangwicke, near Neath, Glamorganshire; the Rev. T. Openshaw, to Brackenhurst, near Alfredon, Derbyshire; the Rev. C. F. Booker, to St. Peter's Church, Parkstone, near Poole, Dorsetshire; the Rev. A. Grant, to St. Michael's Church, Cambridge; the Rev. F. Southgate, to the new church, Rosherville, Gravesend. **Rural Parishes:** The Rev. W. Vassall, to Sutton; the Rev. R. M. Evans, to Mitchell-Troy.

RESTORATION OF DONCASTER CHURCH.—The site of the ruins of Doncaster parish church is now nearly cleared of the débris. The money already subscribed towards the re-building amounts to upwards of £26,000; but nearly £10,000 more will be required to effect a complete restoration of the late edifice.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

CHARLOTTE THEODOSIA BARONESS RIVERSDALE.

This death of this lady, who had attained her seventy-ninth year, occurred recently, at Cadogan-place. She was aunt of the present Viscount Donegall, and relict of William, second Lord Riversdale, who died without issue in 1848, and was succeeded by his brother, Ludlow Ponson, Bishop of Killaloe. The St. Legers of Donegall, from whom her ladyship derived descent, are one of the most ancient and illustrious families in the empire.

JOHN LUCIUS DAMPIER, ESQ., M.A., OF TWYFORD HOUSE, HANTS.

This esteemed gentleman—whose unostentatious benevolence endeared him to all within the sphere of his influence—died at his residence, Pulteney-street, Bath, on the 24th ult., after a short illness. The Lord Chief Justice (Lord Campbell) alluded to the melancholy event in open Court on the 24th ult., in terms of deep regret, characterising Mr. Dampier as "one of the most learned, honoured, and excellent men who ever adorned the profession."

He was born 23rd December, 1792, the second son of the late Sir Henry Dampier, Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, by his wife, the eldest daughter of the Venerable John Law, Archdeacon of Rochester. His education he received at Eton and King's College, Cambridge. Of the latter he was chosen a Fellow, and there he graduated as B.A. in 1816. In 1819, he was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's-inn, and became a member of the Western Circuit; on which

THE COURT.

The past has been a very busy and interesting week in Court circles. The Drawingroom held by her Majesty on Thursday, at St. James's Palace, and the Court on Wednesday, at Buckingham Palace, have originated a gaiety generally confined to the height of the London season; and the ensuing month promises to be one of the most brilliant in the world of fashion that has occurred for some years.

Her Majesty received visits on Saturday last from their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, the Hereditary Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz, and the Duchess Caroline of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz. In the afternoon the Queen drove out in the parks; and in the evening her Majesty and the Prince Consort honoured the French Plays with their presence. The Prince Consort afterwards paid a visit to the Earl of Rosse, at his residence in Connaught-place.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince Albert, with the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, and the Duchess of Kent and the Princess Adelaide of Hohenlohe, attended Divine service in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace. The Hon. and Rev. Gerald Wellesley officiated.

On Monday her Majesty visited the Duchess of Cambridge in the afternoon, at her residence in St. James's Palace, and afterwards called upon the Duchess of Kent, at Clarence House. The French Plays were again honoured with the Royal presence in the evening.

On Tuesday afternoon the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Princess Royal and the Princess Alice, and attended by the Viscountess Jocelyn, Colonel the Hon. Charles Grey, and Lieut. Colonel the Hon. A. Gordon, left Buckingham Palace, for Claremont (travelling by the London and South-Western Railway), and visited the Countess de Neuilly and the French Royal family. The Royal party returned to Buckingham Palace at six o'clock. In the evening the Queen had a dinner-party. The company included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, their Royal Highnesses the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz, her Royal Highness the Duchess Caroline of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz, her Royal Highness the Princess Mary of Cambridge, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, her Serene Highness the Princess Adelaide of Hohenlohe, Earl Granville, the Marquis of Bredalbane, and the Marquis of Lansdowne.

On Wednesday the Queen held a Court. The Prince Consort paid a visit to his Royal Highness the Duke of Genoa in the afternoon. In the evening the Queen had a dinner party. The company consisted of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, his Royal Highness the Duke of Genoa, her Serene Highness the Princess Adelaide of Hohenlohe, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, the Sardinian Minister, the Chevalier Massimo d'Azeglio, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Marquis and Marchioness of Bredalbane, Countess of Somers, the Earl of Clarendon, and Lord John Russell.

On Thursday the Queen held her first Drawingroom for the present season.

Lord Charles Fitzroy has relieved Colonel the Hon. Charles Grey in his duties as Equerry in Waiting to the Queen, Captain the Hon. Dudley De Rots has relieved Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. A. Gordon in his duties as Equerry in Waiting to his Royal Highness Prince Albert. The Hon. Caroline Cavendish and the Hon. Flera Macdonald have succeeded the Hon. Lucy Kerr and the Hon. Mary Bulteel as the Maids of Honour in Waiting to her Majesty.

THE QUEEN'S COURT, &c.

The Queen held a Court on Wednesday afternoon, at Buckingham Palace.

The Duke of Norfolk, K.G., Lord Steward; the Marquis of Bredalbane, K.T., Lord Chamberlain; the Earl of Mulgrave, Treasurer of the Household; and Lord Drumlanrig, Comptroller of the Household, had an audience of her Majesty, and presented the joint address from the Houses of Lords and Commons respecting Cambridge.

Mr. Sheriff Carter and Mr. Sheriff Croll, accompanied by the City Remembrancer, were presented to the Queen, at an audience, by Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B., Secretary of State for the Home Department, to receive her Majesty's commands relative to the reception of addresses of congratulation on the birth of a Prince, from the Court of Aldermen, and from the Court of Common-council. Her Majesty was graciously pleased to appoint Saturday (this day), at three o'clock, for the reception of the addresses on the throne.

The following Commissioners of Lieutenancy of the City of London attended, as a deputation, to receive the Queen's commands for the reception of an address, on the auspicious birth of a Prince, from the Commissioners of Lieutenancy of the City of London—viz. Mr. James Bentley, Mr. T. C. Holt, and Mr. George Alliston, accompanied by Mr. Viscount Palmerston, at an audience to her Majesty, who was pleased to appoint Saturday (this day) for the reception of the address on the throne.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Genoa (brother of his Majesty the King of Sardinia), attended by the Marquis d'Azeglio, Sardinian Minister, had an audience of the Queen on his arrival in this country. His Royal Highness was introduced by the Earl of Clarendon, K.G., the Queen's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and conducted by Major-General the Hon. Sir Edward Cust, K.C.H., her Majesty's Master of the Ceremonies.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, accompanied by her Serene Highness the Princess Adelaide of Hohenlohe, and attended by Sir George Couper, visited the Adult Orphan Institution, in the Regent's-park, on Monday afternoon.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess d'Orleans, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Count de Paris and the Duke de Chartres, have arrived at Chapman's Hotel, Cavendish-square, from Devonshire.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry have left town, for the baths of Hombourg, proceeding *via* Paris; in which capital the noble Marquis and her ladyship contemplate making a brief *séjour*.

The Marquis of Normanby leaves England in a few days, on a continental tour for the benefit of his health.

The Earl of Carlisle is about to proceed on a continental tour.

The Count and Countess Danskilde-Samsøe, son-in-law and daughter of the Marquis of Ailesbury, have just arrived in this country, on a visit to their noble relatives, from Copenhagen.

Mrs. Gladstone held a "reception" on Wednesday evening, at the official residence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in Downing-street.

THE DUKE OF GENOA.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Genoa, brother of the King of Sardinia, arrived in town on Tuesday, from Paris. His Royal Highness left the French capital the same morning, accompanied by his Excellency the Marquis d'Azeglio, Sardinian Minister at this Court, who had gone to Paris to meet his Royal Highness, and attended by the members of his suite—the Marquis S. Marzano, and Count Della Valle. After a somewhat rough passage across the Channel, his Royal Highness left Dover for London, at half-past seven o'clock, by the ordinary express train, and arrived at the London-bride station at half-past ten o'clock. The Count Louis Corti, and the other gentlemen attached to the Sardinian Legation, were in attendance at the station to receive his Royal Highness. The Duke, having entered one of the carriages in attendance, immediately drove to Mivart's, where apartments had been prepared for his Royal Highness's reception. His Royal Highness had an audience of her Majesty, by appointment, on Wednesday. The Duke is a fine young man, with a Germanic cast of countenance. He was born in 1822, and married, in 1850, the Princess Marie of Saxe.

WINDSOR DURING ASCOT RACES.—Preparations are made at the Castle for the reception of the Court, and a large company of distinguished visitors, who have been honoured with an invitation to join the festivities which will take place at the Castle during the Ascot races. Banquets, on a magnificent scale, will be given in St. George's Hall and the Waterloo Chamber. According to the present arrangement, the Court will not arrive at Windsor before Tuesday next; consequently, it is said, the first day's races will not be honoured with her Majesty's presence; and it is also said that the Queen will not accompany her illustrious visitors in her usual state to the course before Thursday, the only day her Majesty will visit the races this season. Although the state apartments of the Castle will be closed to the public after Monday next, and not opened before Thursday, the 16th, it is not expected that the Court will remain at Windsor after Friday, the 10th of June.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.—On Wednesday the nuptials of the Hon. Isabella Lister, sister to Lord Ribblesdale, and step-daughter to Lord John Russell, with the Rev. W. Warburton, Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, and one of her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, were celebrated at Petersham Church, near Richmond. Lord John Russell gave the bride away. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Cradock. After the ceremony, Lord and Lady John Russell gave a *déjeuner*, at Pembroke Lodge, to the bridal party. Early in the afternoon the bride and bridegroom left town for the Grove, near Watford, the seat of the Earl and Countess of Clarendon. The bridegroom is brother of the ill-fated Eliot Warburton, who was lost in the *Amazon*. The marriage of Lady Margaret Compton, sister of the Marquis of Northampton, with the Hon. F. Leveson, M.P., brother of Earl Granville, was solemnised on Wednesday, in the presence of a select circle of the friends of both families. The wedding *déjeuner* was given by Lady Marian Axford, the bride's sister, at her residence, Princes-gate.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, JUNE 2.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 a.m.	Thermometer.		Mean Tempera- ture of the Day.	Departure of Tempera- ture from Average.	Degree of Humid- ity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
		Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.					
May 27	29.620	78°0	50°2	63°4	+ 7°9	72	N.E.	0.04
" 28	29.684	65°1	51°0	54°9	- 0°8	78	S.W.	0.08
" 29	29.828	63°0	46°6	51°9	- 4°0	79	N.W.	0.25
" 30	29.938	67°1	43°5	54°6	- 1°6	75	N.	0.00
" 31	29.970	67°1	49.0	52°3	- 4°1	83	N.N.E.	0.00
June 1	29.909	59°0	49°7	52°1	- 4°4	88	N.E.	0.00
" 2	30.042	61°8	48°6	54°6	- 4°6	95	N.E.	0.09

Note.—The sign + denotes above the average and the sign - below the average. The numbers in the seventh column are calculated on the supposition that the saturation of the air is represented by 100.

The reading of the barometer increased from 29.71 inches at the beginning of the week to 29.78 inches by 9 a.m. on May 28th; decreased to 29.75 inches by 3h. p.m. on the same day; increased to 30.04 inches by 9 a.m. on the 31st; decreased to 29.97 inches by 9 a.m. on June 1st, and increased to 30.12 inches by the end of the week. The mean reading for the week, at the height of 82 feet above the sea, was 29.49 inches. The weather during the week has been variable and severe for this season of the year, and the mean daily temperatures have ranged from 58° above to 42° below their average values. During the time when the daily temperatures were above their average value, viz., from May 14th to the 27th (with the exception of the 21st, which was slightly in defect), the mean excess for the period was 4° daily. The mean temperature of the week was 54°5, being 1°7 above the average of the corresponding week in thirty-eight years. The highest reading of the thermometer was 78°, on May 27th; and the lowest, 43°, on the 30th: their difference, 34°, shows the range of temperature in the week. The daily ranges of temperature have not been so large as in the preceding weeks, the greatest being (27°8) on May 27th, the least (8°1) on the 31st, and the mean for the week 16°1. During the thunderstorm on May 29th, which lasted from about 10h. 15m. to 10h. 45m. a.m., the temperature, which was 52° at 9h. a.m., declined to 48° by 10h. 30m., increased to 50° by 10h. 40m., but at 10h. 55m. a.m. had regained its former temperature of 52°; and the hail which fell remained on the ground in sheltered situations for twenty-five minutes after it had ceased falling. Rain fell during the week to the depth of 0.46 inch. The mean reading of the barometer for the month of May, reduced to the level of the sea, was 29.651 inches. The mean temperature of the air was 52°7, being 0°5 below the average of thirty-eight years. The mean temperature of the dew point was 47°3. The mean degree of humidity was 69; complete saturation being represented by 100. The mean daily range of temperature was 21°7, and rain fell to the depth of 1.8 inch.

Lewisham, June 3rd, 1853.

JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week ending May 28th, the births of 1561 children were registered in the metropolitan districts: of these 782 were boys, and 779 were girls. In the eight corresponding weeks of the eight preceding years, the average number was 1371. During the week 1128 deaths were registered. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1848–52 the average number was 890, which, raised in proportion to the increase of population, will give a return of 979. The actual result is, therefore, in excess of the estimated number by 149. Of zymotic diseases 229 deaths are recorded (their average is 191): of these, 5 were due to small-pox (its average is 18); to hooping-cough, 55 (its average is 36); to diarrhoea, 32 (its average is 12); and to typhus, 53 (its average is 39). To tubercular diseases, 235 (their average is 185): of these, 156 were due to consumption (which exceeds its average by 22); to diseases of the heart and blood vessels, 45 (their average is 37); to diseases of the lungs and other organs of respiration, 162 (their average is 116): of these 81 were due to bronchitis (its average is 44); to pneumonia, 57 (which shows a decided decrease, the number of deaths from this disease in the two preceding weeks being 86 and 71 respectively). To violence, privation, cold, and intemperance, 33 deaths were attributed. On May 25th a man died from old age, in the Greenwich workhouse, at the age of 100 years; and on May 21st, at 1, Elder-street, Norton-Folgate, a man died from old age and exhaustion, at the age of 106 years.

HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST.—The twelfth anniversary dinner of this admirable charity took place at Willis's-rooms on Wednesday. The Marquis of Westminster took the chair; and was supported by Lord Feversham, Lord Dynevor, and other influential friends of the charity. The noble chairman stated that the number of persons admitted into the hospital during the past year was 443; of whom 292 were discharged relieved, 61 had died in the hospital, and 90 remained in the wards. The number of out-patients treated during the same period was 3671, and the total number relieved since the opening of the new building was 23,886. The receipts during the year 1852 amounted to £9000. The chairman reminded the company that one-eighth of the aggregate mortality arose from diseases of the chest, and that there were constantly persons perishing to whom aid might be rendered, if the funds were adequate. He showed that the experience which the hospital afforded of the best mode of treating consumption tended greatly to the improvement of medical science as regarded that disease. As a proof of the scientific and useful manner in which it was conducted, he stated that during the whole of the last winter its temperature had been kept up to 61 degrees. But the great event of last year in the history of the hospital was, that the managers had invested in the purchase of a quantity of land around it a sum of not less than £15,000. The appeal of the noble Marquis in aid of the charity was warmly responded to, and, in the course of the evening, subscription lists amounting to nearly £2000 were announced.

CHARING-CROSS HOSPITAL.—A sermon was preached on Sunday, at St. Paul's Church, Covent-garden, on behalf of this charity; whose efficiency it is proposed greatly to increase, by enlarged accommodation in the hospital for the treatment of "accidents," and by visiting patients at their own houses. The preacher, the Dean of Manchester, was one of its earliest and most active supporters.

ST. MARK'S HOSPITAL.—The anniversary of this excellent institution was held on Monday, at the London Tavern. The Lord Mayor was the chairman; and a very pleasant evening's entertainment was wound up by a subscription list, amounting to nearly £900.

FRIEND OF THE CLERGY.—The half-yearly election of pensioners upon the funds of this excellent institution, took place at the London Tavern on Tuesday. There were 129 candidates, the number to be elected being ten. The following were declared to be the successful candidates:—Mrs. Yorath, Miss Ryder, Miss Gretton, Mrs. Rogers, Miss Cooley, Mrs. Davies, Mrs. Spencer, Miss Hazelton, Miss Thomas, Miss Stephenson.

THE HEAD MASTER OF CHARTER-HOUSE SCHOOL.—The Rev. Edward Elder, M.A., some years ago educated at Charter-house, whence he was a scholar of Baliol, Oxford, and gained a first class in Literis Humanioribus in 1834, has just been elected by the Governors of Charter-house to succeed the Dean of Peterborough in the head-mastership of that school. The last eleven years of his professional career have been spent by Mr. Elder, with eminent success, in the government of the cathedral school at Durham.

THE EDUCATION BILL AND THE DISSENTERS.—A deputation on the Government Education Bill, consisting of a committee appointed by a conference held at Radley's Hotel, and from the deputies of the three denominations of Protestant dissenters, Presbyterian, Independent, and Baptist, had an interview with the Earl of Aberdeen, on Wednesday, at his official residence in Downing-street. The following members of Parliament accompanied the deputation:—Mr. Frank Crossley, Mr. Robert Milligan, Mr. Thomas Barnes, Sir George Goodman, Mr. Lawrence Heyworth, Mr. Alderman Kershaw, Mr. James Pilkington, Mr. Edward Miall, Mr. Joseph Crook, and Mr. John Cheetham.

NEWSVENDERS' PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.—On Tuesday evening the fourteenth annual meeting of this society took place at Anderson's Hotel, Fleet-street. The report stated that during the past year £50 had been added to the vested fund, making the capital of the institution £1425. The report recommends the erection of almshouses, by means of small weekly subscriptions, to be called "Metropolitan News-venders' Almshouses." The report was adopted, and the proceedings terminated.

HIGHLAND EMIGRATION.—The bazaar in aid of the Highland Emigration Fund, at Will's Rooms, on Friday and Saturday, in last week, was highly successful. The bazaar on both days was most fashionably attended by a number of the English and Scotch nobility; among whom were the Duchess of Norfolk, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Duchess of Argyll, &c. Her Majesty was unable to attend on Saturday, but kindly sent a cheque for £50 in aid of the funds. Her Grace the Duchess of Norfolk kept the principal stall at the head of the room, and contributed a number of articles of ornamental and useful work, finished, in many cases, with her own hands. Other stalls, arranged with great taste, were kept by Lady Macdonald, the Hon. Mrs. Macleod, and other ladies connected by birth and property with Scotland. The band of the Caledonian Asylum, headed by the Queen's piper, attended on both days, the children being dressed in the national costume. On Saturday Sir C. Forbes kindly permitted the attendance of his piper. The proceeds of the bazaar will leave a handsome surplus for the emigration fund.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO GORE HOUSE.—On Monday, as early as half-past nine, the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Princess Royal, visited the Exhibitions of Cabinet-work and Works of the Students of the Schools of Art, now open at Gore House, Kensington. The Royal party carefully inspected every room, bestowing considerable time in examining the productions of the special classes of the Department of Art, and the life studies of Mr. Mulready, and then proceeded round the gardens.

STATE VISIT OF THE JUDGES AND CORPORATION TO ST. PAUL'S.—Sunday being the first Sunday in Trinity Term, her Majesty's Judges and the Civic Corporation attended Divine service at St. Paul's Cathedral. Shortly after three o'clock, a procession was formed in the body of the church, and moved into the choir. It consisted of Lord Campbell, Mr. Justice Coleridge, Mr. Justice Wightman, Mr. Justice Erle, Mr. Justice Talfourd, Mr. Baron Platt, and Mr. Baron Martin, Mr. Sergeant Manning and three other serjeants-at-law, Mr. Alderman Hunter, Mr. Alderman Musgrave, Mr. Alderman Finns, Mr. Alderman Sidney, Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Carter, Mr. Sheriff Croll, the



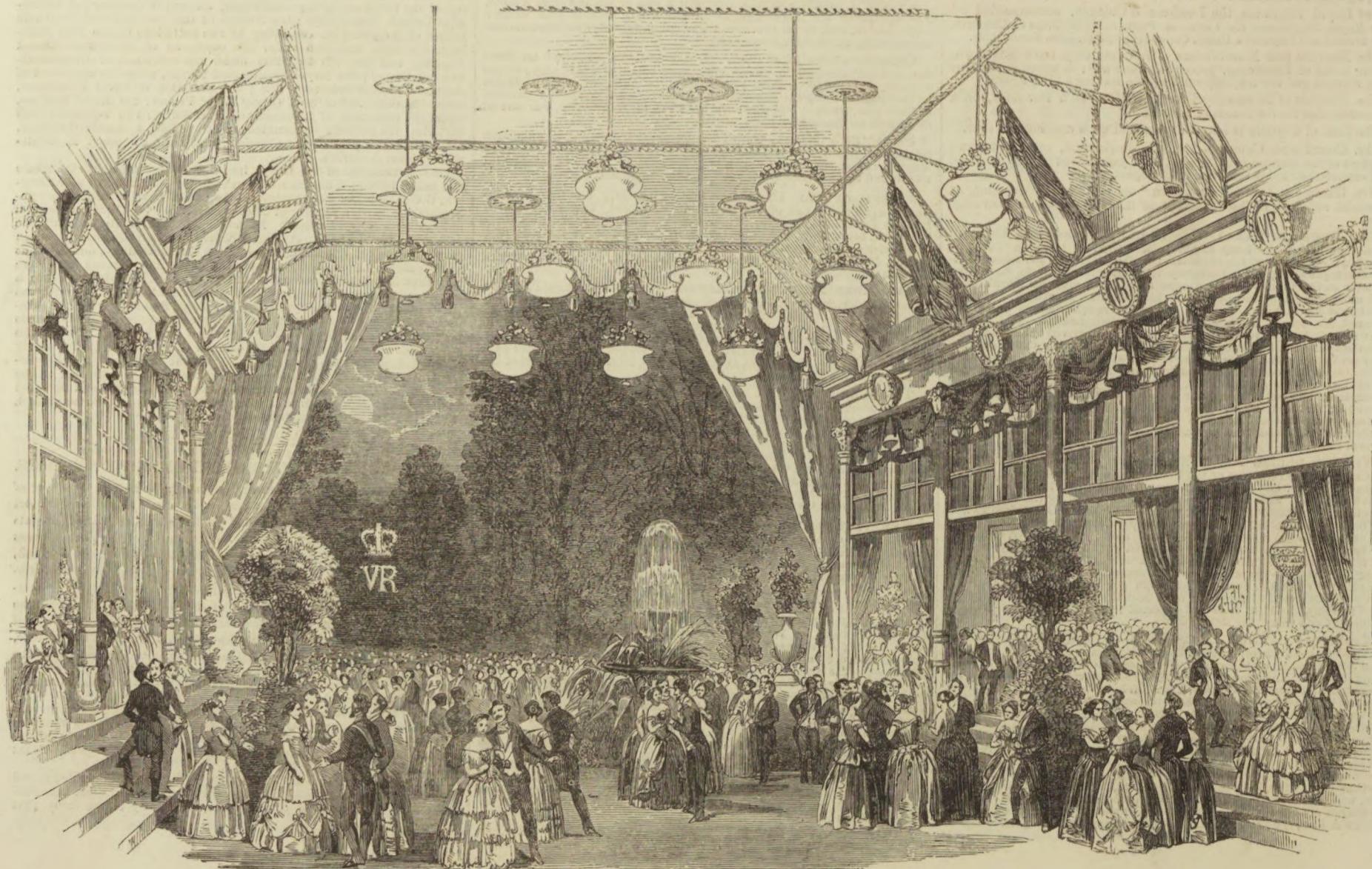
HER MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY.—GRAND REVIEW AT WOOLWICH.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

broke on the eye. The whole garden was brilliantly lighted up; and, along the trees and shrubs, coloured lamps were suspended. The effect of these variegated lights was charming. A military band, of nearly 100 musicians, was stationed among the trees, and played select airs, in addition to Strauss's band for the dancing. At the lower end of the garden, and surmounting all, might be seen the Royal crown, with the same initials as before. The weather was fortunately very fine.

As there was a throne-room fitted up with great splendour, the Emperor was perhaps expected, but if so the expectation was not re-

alised. The only members of the Emperor's family who were remarked were the Princess Mathilde and Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte. The appearance of the Princess Mathilde, leaning on the arm of Lord Cowley, was the signal for the well-known "Partant pour la Syrie." Among the earlier arrivals was Marshal Narvaez, who looked very well, and quite happy. He remained for some time in the gardens admiring the effect produced by the display. He remarked to some persons with whom he was conversing how with Englishmen the English spirit prevails even in their very amusements. It is said that the Marshal, in familiar con-

versation, speaks of England and of English institutions with the greatest enthusiasm. At one o'clock the supper-rooms were thrown open, and in every respect the arrangements for the guests were admirable. The refreshments were abundant. There were, to use a City phrase, rivers of champagne; and the supper was excellent. No expense, indeed, appears to have been spared, and every body was satisfied. After supper dancing was resumed, and kept up with animation till an advanced hour. Lord and Lady Cowley were exceedingly gracious and unremitting in their attentions to the company.



HER MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY.—GRAND BALL AT THE HOTEL OF THE BRITISH EMBASSY, AT PARIS



S. T. J A M E S S - S T R E E T . — H E R . M A J E S T Y ' S D R A W I N G R O O M . — (S E E N E X T P A G E .)

THE QUEEN'S DRAWINGROOM.

The Queen held a Drawingroom (the first this season) on Thursday evening in St. James's Palace.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert arrived from Buckingham Palace, escorted by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards, and were received by the Lord Steward, the Lord Chamberlain, the Treasurer of the Household, the Vice-Chamberlain, and the Comptroller of the Household.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Genoa, their Royal Highnesses the Hereditary Grand Duke and Duchess and the Duchess Caroline of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, their Royal Highnesses the Princess Mary and the Duke of Cambridge, her Serene Highness the Princess Adelaide of Hohenlohe, and his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar were present at the Drawingroom. The Royal Family were received by the Vice-Chamberlain, and conducted to the Queen in the Royal Closet.

Before the Drawingroom, her Majesty, according to annual custom, received a deputation from Christ's Hospital in the Throne-room,

The deputation, which was ushered to the Royal presence by Sir W. S. Martins, Gentleman Usher in Waiting, consisted of Mr. Alderman Thompson, M.P. (President), Sir A. J. Dalrymple, Bart., Mr. B. B. Cabell, M.P., and Mr. J. Bentley (three of the Governors of the institution); accompanied by the Rev. W. Webster, M.A. (the mathematical master), Mr. W. H. Back (the drawing master), and the forty boys of the Royal Mathematical School, founded by Charles II., and was most graciously received.

The Queen condescended to inspect the charts and drawings of the boys, and to express her approbation of their performance.

The hon. corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms were on duty in the state rooms, under the command of the Lieutenant. The sub-officers, Lieut.-Colonel Nevill and Major Cooke, were also on duty.

The Yeomen of the Guard were on duty, under the command of the Exon in Waiting.

Her Majesty was attended by the Lords and Ladies of the Household.

The Queen wore a train of blue and silver cloth, with gold stars, trimmed with gold braid and silver blonde.

The petticoat was white net, over white satin, trimmed with gold braid and white roses, with green and gold leaves.

Her Majesty's head-dress was formed of diamonds and feathers.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Mary of Cambridge wore a blue moiré antique train, embossed with white flowers, and trimmed with blue. The stomacher was of diamonds. Three skirts of blue tulle, embroidered with silver, over a blue silk petticoat.

Her Royal Highness's head-dress was composed of feathers and a tiara of diamonds, of wheat ears, with lace lappets. The necklace and ear-rings were diamonds.

Her Serene Highness the Princess Adelaide of Hohenlohe wore a train of white watered silk, brocaded with leaves trimmed with white satin ribbon and silver; the stomacher, of silver blonde and blush roses; the petticoat of white satin, trimmed with tulle, silver blonde, and blush roses. The dress was of English manufacture. The Princess's head-dress was formed of feathers, roses, and diamonds.

The diplomatic circle was first introduced, and afterwards the general circle passed before the throne.

More than two hundred young ladies were presented to her Majesty on this occasion. The dresses were generally extremely magnificent.

After the Drawingroom, the Queen and the Prince returned to Buckingham Palace; and in the evening honoured the Royal Italian Opera with their presence.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB.

Wednesday was fixed upon for the second match of this distinguished club, since the commencement of the present season. On this occasion a new yacht, the *Rosalind*, built by Inman, of Lymington, for Lord Alfred Paget, more than realised the expectations which had been formed of her capabilities. The *Meteor* steam-vessel was chartered for the accommodation of the members of the club and their visitors. The course appointed for the match was from Gravesend to sail round the Mouse Light vessel and back. The following vessels were entered:

	Tons.	Port.	Owner.
1. Vestal	74	South	Mr. B. G. Bowles.
2. Rosalind	100	London	Lord A. Paget, M.P.
3. Mayfly	100	Glasgow	Mr. Peto, M.P.
4. Sverige	280	London	Mr. T. Bartlett.
5. Violet	60	Plymouth	Capt. Prestoun, R.N.
6. Sappho	104	Portsmouth	Mr. G. F. Naylor.
No time allowed for tonnage.			

The *Sverige* was decidedly the favourite, although some of the others had their respective admirers. This vessel excited great attention, and her merits were variously criticised as she lay at anchor, being very conspicuous from her size and power amongst her smaller competitors. She came from Sweden too late last season to be entered for any great match; but her fame rests upon a report of a very mysterious match, in which she is said to have performed great exploits against the celebrated *America*. She is somewhat similar to the latter vessel in many points, but apparently with more internal accommodation, and—as she proved herself yesterday under many disadvantages—of very great speed. Her sails did not seem large enough for her, and evidently required several alterations. The *Rosalind* is also fashioned somewhat on the American model—a powerful, full-bodied vessel, with a long bow, sitting well upon the water; and she proved herself a vessel of no ordinary capabilities. The *Sappho* is another new boat this season, built by Camper, of Gosport. The *Vestal* was launched last year by Inman, of Lymington.

The race may be described in a few words. The Commodore fired a gun for weighing anchor at seven minutes to twelve o'clock. The *Rosalind* was by far the smartest in setting sail, and took a commanding lead in gallant style. The *Sverige* was the last off, having got her broad side on to the tide. The *Mayfly* had a very narrow escape of fouling a large brig. They then stood out to sea in the following order: the *Rosalind*, *Sappho*, *Mayfly*, *Violet*, *Vestal*, and *Sverige* last of all. Nothing calling for special notice took place, except that the *Sverige* gradually overhauled the others, and off Southend took the second place, the *Rosalind* at the time having a lead of nearly two miles. About halfway between the Blight and Chapman Head, the *Violet* and the *Sverige* being both on the same tack, had to put about to clear a brig, and it was alleged that in so doing the latter fouled the former, who immediately hoisted a signal of protest against the Swede. The *Sverige*, after this, slowly gained on the *Rosalind*. They passed the Mouse in the following order:

Rosalind	..	..	..	2 h.	18 min.	44 sec.
Sverige	..	..	..	2	25	22
Vestal	..	..	..	2	34	20
Mayfly	..	..	..	5	19	10
Sappho	..	..	..	5	21	50

The *Sappho* and *Mayfly* passed in succession very quickly after the *Vestal*. On the *Meteor* coming up with the yachts, the *Sverige* had made up her ground, and for the last half a dozen miles a most exciting race ensued between them, which was increased by the *Sverige*, about two miles from the winning-post, carrying away her foretopmast, just as she was taking a decided lead. So close were the two, that as they neared the flag-ship it was thought the *Rosalind*, being to windward, would be able to slip round before her opponent. The latter, however, was just enough a-head to prevent this manœuvre; and the *Rosalind*, in her endeavour to avoid a foul, snapped her bowsprit. They rounded the flag as follows:

Sverige	..	..	..	4 h.	50 min.	49 sec.
Rosalind	..	..	..	4	51	10
Vestal	..	..	..	5	7	15
Sappho	..	..	..	5	19	10
Mayfly	..	..	..	5	21	50

The match was sailed at a very great pace, the time being a few minutes under five hours. This is, we believe, the shortest time in which the course, sixty-six miles, has ever been accomplished. In consequence of the protest the prize was not awarded; the point in dispute having been referred to the sailing-committee, whose decision will be made known next Wednesday.

In page 448 will be found an illustration and description of the prize.

ROYAL LONDON YACHT CLUB.—The opening match of this very popular club took place on Tuesday, for a purse of 30 sovereigns. The following vessels took their stations:

1. Julia	..	..	..	8 tons	..	W. Bain.
2. Mischief	..	..	..	10 "	..	J. R. Kirby.
3. Britannia	..	..	..	7 "	..	G. E. Green.
4. Romp	..	..	..	8 "	..	H. and J. C. Knight.
5. Alpha	..	..	..	10 "	..	J. K. Bailey.
6. Kitten	..	..	..	10 "	..	T. Harvey.

The wind was what is known by the phrase, "a soldier's breeze." Off Gravesend the *Kitten* was full half a mile a-head, and some good seamanship was displayed amongst the crews of the *Mischief*, *Romp*, and *Alpha*. They finished their cruise home as follows:

Kitten	..	..	..	3 hours 59 min.	55 sec.
Mischief	..	..	..	4 "	10 "
Alpha	..	..	..	12 "	18 "

The prizes were presented to the owners of the *Kitten* and *Mischief*.

BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S ON THURSDAY EVENING.

ASCOT STAKES.	|	9 to 1 agst King Pepin
2 to 1 agst Lady Evelyn (t)	|	6 to 1 agst Nervous

EMPEROR'S PLATE.	|	3 to 1 agst Teddington (t)
ST. LEGER.—10 to 1 agst Helver (t)		ST. LEGER.—10 to 1 agst Verbena (t)

DERBY SETTLING.		DEEY.—1854.—20 to 1 agst Dervish (t)
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THE DERBY SETTLING.—Notwithstanding the large number of preliminary payments on Monday, it was "high change" at the Corner during the greater part of Tuesday afternoon. When it is considered that upwards of a quarter of a million of money was required to satisfy claims that were not recoverable at law, and that nearly a quarter of that amount was due from one person alone, the only wonder is that there should have been so punctual a payment, and to so enormous an extent. In short, a better settlement has not been known for some years.

MUSIC.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

Professional prejudices and artistic antipathies received a death-blow, by the appearance of Berlioz in the orchestra, last Monday night, to conduct the first part of the sixth Philharmonic programme, the pieces being selected from his own compositions. The advent of this great composer in such a locality is a significant fact in the musical annals of this country. He is indebted for his engagement to the rivalry of concert speculations, and art has thus reason to rejoice at old and new Philharmonic discord. The triumph of Berlioz under the most disheartening difficulties was complete. The most bitter adversaries of his system were heard to exclaim, "He is, indeed, a wonderful man!" moved as they were irresistibly by the poetic fancy, vivid imagination, and splendid colouring of his marvellous orchestration. The *Byzantine symphony*, "Harold in Italy," is of the descriptive class: it has four movements, opening with Harold in the mountains, succeeded by scenes of joy and happiness; then, in the second section, presenting to the mind's eye the March of Pilgrims, who chant the Evening Hymn; next changing to the Mountaineers' Serenade; and finally, in the fourth portion, indicating the furious orgies of brigands, interrupted by delicious breaks of preceding themes. Anything more powerfully dramatic than the *Symphonic Epic*—through which flows a viola part, finely played by Sainton—cannot be imagined: only those who have heard the "*Romeo and Juliet*" work by the same composer can form a conception of the picturesque variety in Berlioz's ideas. In addition to the "*Harold*," the symphonic introduction to the second act of the opera "*Benvenuto Cellini*" was executed. This overture—for such, from its length, must it be designated—is a most animated embodiment, as it were, of the rollicking fun and whimsies of the Roman Carnival. It is instrumented with a piquancy of the most exhilarating kind: ever and anon, amidst the turmoil of the throng, an exquisite melody stealing on the ear, indicating that amidst the storm and excitement of the crowd the under-current of human woe was making its way. Berlioz, it is conceded on all hands, is thoroughly original. His ideas are as novel as his forms are fresh. His treatment of an orchestra is entirely his own; his acoustical effects are peculiarly his discovery. His style, in short, is patent; it differs from everything that has been heard before; and he calls upon his players to perform passages of which they have never had a notion in their artistic experience. Then remains the question, is the domain of art limited? and who has marked the boundaries?

Great as was the admiration expressed at the marvellous execution of the intricacies of the symphony and overture by the band, and willing as we are to recognise the astonishing faculty of playing almost at sight, by our players, it must be distinctly understood that this performance can only be regarded as a rehearsal of the two works. The light and shade so necessary to develop the subtle thoughts of Berlioz was assuredly wanting. The "*March of Pilgrims*," which in in Vienna, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Paris, Leipzig, &c., was always rapturously encored, was singularly deficient in delicacy. The pianissimo opening the movement, followed by a crescendo of singular effect, when rightly rendered, could not be accomplished with a single rehearsal; but the spirit of the executants was good.

A sacred air, "*The Repose of the Holy Family*," sung by Gardoni, between the two orchestral pieces, awakened unanimous enthusiasm, from its marked originality and suavity. Admirably sung by the Italian tenor, it elicited a most rapturous encore. As a vocal composer, this specimen deserves Berlioz's reputation in the most favourable light.

In the second part, Beethoven's C minor symphony, Weber's "*Ruler of the Spirits*" overture, Bottesini's astounding double-bass concerto, and airs sung by Gardoni, from Donizetti's "*Favorita*," and by Pischek from Spohr's "*Faust*," under the direction of Costa, who was warmly and deservedly greeted, completed this magnificent and memorable concert.

NEW PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The fourth concert, at Exeter-hall, on Wednesday night, was well attended. The scheme opened with Lindpainter's sacred cantata, "*The Widow of Nain*," the poem of which, by Dr. Karl Griseisen, a popular poet and writer, at the head of the Lutheran Church in Stuttgart, is founded on the miracle of the restoration to life of the widow's son, recorded in the Gospel of St. Luke. The translation has been made by Mr. Desmond Ryan. Lindpainter has not reached the elevation of his theme; his music is too simple and unpretending for the elaborate grandeur expected from oratorio writing. In what the composer has done, the accomplished, if not the inspired musician, is, however, apparent; but the grief, lamentation, joy, and thanksgiving in the poet's series of recitatives, airs, and choruses, exacted the Handelian or Mendelssohnian force to describe adequately. The contralto air, sung by Miss Dolby

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The police of Elberg (Prussia) has forbidden the performance of the "Muette de Portici" (Masaniello), stating that the piece in question was not suited to the present times.

The State Apartments at Windsor Castle will be closed from Tuesday, the 7th of June, until the 15th of June, both days inclusive.

The intelligence from the various West India islands upon agricultural affairs is generally satisfactory, but the reports regarding the crops are unusually meagre.

The Eton Anniversary, at the Thatched House Tavern, will be celebrated on Wednesday, June 15.

A fearful loss of life by fire occurred at the Chinese Theatre, Whampoa, on the 1st March, when no fewer than sixty females were burnt to death, many others being severely injured.

The *Dido*, from the Swan River to London, with a valuable cargo, and twenty-one passengers on board, struck upon the reef of Mouille Point, Table Bay, where, in less than an hour, she bilged. The passengers were saved, but the vessel is a total wreck.

A Mr. Edward Fitzgerald has been tried and condemned to two years' imprisonment for stealing books in Paris. The charges were not denied; but he declared that his mania arose from a disordered mind. The Court refused to allow the p.c.a.

Hurley, the murderer of Catherine Kindegan, was taken in his uncle's cabin, near Beach-hill, Galway, on Wednesday week. He had a pair of pistols by him, but was surprised in his sleep. He has confessed the murder.

An accident occurred on Sunday on the Versailles railroad, by which one person was killed, another seriously wounded that recovery is not expected, and some others were less severely injured.

A deputation of the directors of the Electric Power and Colour Company, had an interview with the Elder Brethren of the Trinity-house, on Monday, on the subject of illuminating the coast lighthouses with the electric light.

There arrived at Alexandria, on the 18th ult., on his way to Europe, an envoy of Prince Aloifico-Said-Ben-Kaivee, ruler of Lynnyar, an important country at the entrance of the Persian Gulf, and a commercial centre of considerable importance.

The following annual prizes have been adjudged at Harrow.—The English poem on Syracuse, Mr. R. D. Wilson; the Hope prize (Greek prose translation), Mr. R. C. Green; the Peel medal (Latin essay), Mr. R. D. Wilson.

The second report of the Select Committee on Indian Territories was issued on Saturday last. It contains the further evidence of Mr. Jevonjee Pestonjee, Mr. F. J. Halliday, and Mr. Marshman.

We learn from Canada that the crops in the western states look promising, and an extensive yield is anticipated.

The Earl of Selkirk has sailed from Gibraltar, where his Lordship arrived in the *Coral Queen* yacht, on the 13th ult. for England.

The Queen's County estates of the Right Hon. Thomas Wyse, producing an annual net rental of £1062, were sold on Friday week for £2495, equal to 23 years' purchase, to Alderman Moylan, of Dublin.

On Monday afternoon a little boy was sitting at a second-floor window, in Bennett's-court, Drury-lane, and he fell out on to the pavement; on being taken to King's College Hospital, he expired, from the effects of a fractured skull.

Her Majesty's ship *Leander*, on her way to New York, called off Fayal, with Lord Ellesmere and suite on board, all well, eight days from England.

The members of the Toxophilite Society have announced their intention of giving a ball at their lodge in the Regent's-park, on Wednesday, the 22nd inst.

The Oriental and Peninsular Steam Navigation Company now possess 27 steamers and 6 store-ships, in addition to 12 steamers now building. Of these, 9 will be propelled by the screw, and 3 by paddle-wheels.

At the Chinese Theatre, in Hong-Hong, lately, some scoundrels, in the middle of the performances, raised a cry of fire, which caused a rush among the crowd, and nearly cost several people their lives.

A deputation upon the subject of the metropolitan bridges had an interview with Sir William Molesworth at the office of Works and Public Buildings on Saturday last.

The French ship *Mocha* was destroyed by fire, in Algoa Bay, on the 10th of April; she was laden with jute and rice; and spontaneous combustion is supposed to have taken place.

A steamer arrived from Venice on the 19th ult., with 23 political prisoners from Austrian Italy on board. The majority of them are young men of good family. They are to be confined in the fortresses of Laybach, Konigsgratz, and Josephstadt.

Lord Shaftesbury has a bill before the House of Lords to empower local boards of health to provide burial-grounds.

The delivery of tea under the new duties commenced early on Wednesday morning, and the entries were upwards of 10,000.

An English gentleman committed suicide on the 27th ult., at Asti, in Italy, by blowing out his brains. His name is not known.

On Tuesday afternoon a drying-stove in Messrs. Armitage and Ward's cotton-mill, Manchester, took fire; but the flames were soon got under. The damage is about £1000.

The Earl of Shrewsbury is at present at Venice, and daily receives the visits of the most eminent members of the clergy. The Pope has conferred the Order of Pius VII. upon his Lordship.

In 1852 the declared value of British woollen manufacture and woollen yarn exported was £10,161,074.

The medal to the memory of Oersted, the discoverer of electromagnetism, which is being struck by the Danish Academy of Sciences, will be distributed on the day when the electro-magnetic line is opened between Copenhagen and Kiel.

The India Reform Committee have resolved unanimously that nothing short of a total abolition of the system of double government, and of the creation of a really responsible home Administration for India, could be entertained or supported by the society.

Mrs. Beecher Stowe, accompanied by the Duchess of Sutherland, was in the House of Lords on Monday night, during the anti-slavery speeches.

The Danish Government have laid down submarine telegraphic wires in the Great and Little Belts, to which the attention of the mercantile marine of all nations is directed, in order to guard against any damage that might ensue from vessels anchoring over the wires.

Mrs. Wilkinson, of Eynesbury, St. Neots, completely lost her sight twenty-five years ago. About six weeks back, she accidentally fell down-stairs, fortunately sustaining no injury from the fall; but the shock occasioned by it seems to have led to the recovery of her sight.

The thirty-fourth birthday of King George V. was celebrated on the 27th ult. at Hanover, with considerable pomp. Their Majesties laid the foundation-stone of the new museum; and in the evening held a court and drawing-room, succeeded by a supper, to which nearly 500 persons were invited.

When the Bremen barque *Maria* left Rio Janeiro, on the 20th March last, yellow fever and dysentery were raging there in a frightful manner.

Mr. Wentworth Dilke, one of the Commissioners for the Great Exhibition for 1851, left Liverpool on Wednesday in the mail-steamer *Pacific*, for New York.

TROUT-fishing has been seldom so successful at Killaloe as it is this year. Anglers have a busy and profitable season of it.

The ex-President of Mexico, General Arista, who was driven out of that country in favour of Santa Anna, arrived at Southampton on Monday, in the packet *La Plata*.

The Legislative Assembly at Newfoundland has passed a bill for the better protection of the fishing-grounds in the Straits of Belle Isle during the approaching summer.

From the 1st of July next the Gas Company of Whitehaven supply gas to their customers at 2s. per 1000 feet.

The African Steam Company's mail-ship *Forerunner*, Captain James Batting, arrived at Plymouth on Thursday, from the Coast of Africa. She left Fernando Po April 21st.

The judgment in the case of Lumley v. Gye, in the Queen's Bench, is again indefinitely postponed, in consequence of the illness of Mr. Justice Wightman.

The noblemen and gentlemen educated at Westminster celebrated their anniversary festival at the Thatched House Tavern on Wednesday. The Earl of Albemarle presided.

A witness on the Liverpool election committee, named Thomas Parkinson, committed suicide, at his lodgings, in Brunswick-street, Blackfriars-road, on Tuesday. Over-excitement is supposed to be the cause.

Lord Robert Grosvenor has given notice that, in committee on the Customs, &c., Acts, he will move the total abolition of the Attorneys' Certificate Stamp-duty.

The celebrated cause of the Queen v. Dr. Newman has been finally closed by the payment of costs by the defendant. The costs of Dr. Achilli were taxed at £1034 10s. 8d.; and the costs of the defence were much larger.

William Thomas Manning, Esq., solicitor, has been appointed to the office of Coroner of her Majesty's Household and of the Verge, and been sworn in accordingly.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. W., Liverpool.—In the position you have submitted to us Black cannot possibly save the game, if his opponent plays correctly. We have offered but two correct solutions of Stell's "difficulty," of which you want one. Our Correspondents seem as much at fault, too, with No. 488, for hitherto no perfect solution of that Problem has been sent to us.

B. of Burnaby. In the account of the Manchester Chess Meeting which we gave, though of unusual length, some of the speeches, &c., were necessarily omitted. For a full report, we can only refer you to the *Chess-Player's Chronicle* for June; which, being devoted exclusively to Chess will, no doubt, contain the particulars of all that took place at the meeting.

A. L. F.—Quite right.

B. L.—To what Problem do you allude? You mention No. 478, but that is clearly not the one you desire.

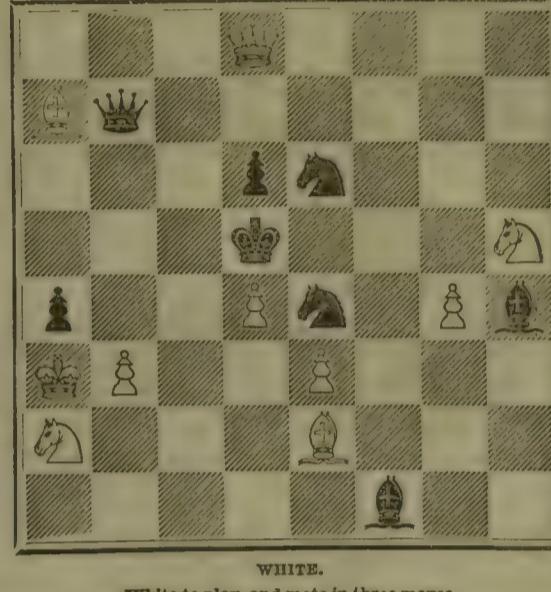
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 486.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. Q to K B 3rd 1. P to K 5th (best)
2. Q to her sq, and Mates next move.

PROBLEM No. 487.

By Mr. H. J. C. ANDREWS.

BLACK.



WHITE to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN THE PROVINCES.

Another well-fought Game in the Match between Messrs. BRUNN and FORSHALL.

(Sicilian opening).

BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. F.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. F.)
1. P to K 4th	1. P to Q B 4th	18. K to K B 3rd	Q B to his 3rd
2. B to Q B 4th	Kt to Q B 3rd	19. Kt to K B 2nd	Q to K 7th
3. Q Kt to Q B 3rd	P to K Kt 3rd	20. Kt to Q 3rd (b)	Q takes K P (c)
4. P to Q 3rd	B to K Kt 2nd	21. R to K sq	Q to K B 4th
5. P to K B 4th	P to K 3rd	22. R to K B 3rd	P to K B 3rd (d)
6. Kt to K B 5th	K Kt to K 2nd	23. P to K It 1th	Q to her B 4th
7. Castles	Castles	24. Q takes P (e)	K to B 2nd
8. Q to K sq	P to Q 4th	25. P to K B 5th	P takes P
9. B to Q Kt 3rd	Q Kt to Q 5th	26. P takes P	B to Q 4th
10. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt	27. Q to K 6th	K to B sq
11. Q Kt to Q sq	P takes P	28. R to K R 7th	Q to her B 2nd
12. I takes P (a)	B to Q 2nd	29. P takes P	B takes B
13. B to Q 2nd	Q to her Kt 3rd	30. R takes B	R to K 2nd
14. B to Q R 5th	Q to her R 3rd	31. R to K 2nd	Q R to K sq
15. B to Q Kt 4th	K R to K sq	32. R to K 2nd	K to Kt sq
16. B takes Kt	R takes B	33. Q to K R 5th	
17. Q to K 4th	K R to K sq		

And White cannot avoid mate.

(a) Q takes P looks a little less dangerous.

(b) Black's only chance of extricating his game lay in the immediate sacrifice of the K P.

(c) If the Bishop had captured the Pawn, the game might have proceeded as follows:

20. I. R to K sq; a. B takes K P

21. R to K sq; a. B takes R

22. R takes Q, &c.

(d) A comprehensive of Black's threatened advance of Kt to K 5th, and a subsequent attack on the Q P, and also with the view of alluring Black to take his K R P, White advances this Pawn; but he totally overlooks Black's simple rejoinder.

* 21. R to K B 2nd

22. Q takes Q.

Q to K R 4th

P takes Q, &c.

Q to K R 4th

P takes Q, &c.

Q to K R 4th

P takes Q, &c.

Q to K R 4th

P takes Q, &c.

Q to K R 4th

P takes Q, &c.

Q to K R 4th

P takes Q, &c.

Q to K R 4th

P takes Q, &c.

Q to K R 4th

P takes Q, &c.

Q to K R 4th

P takes Q, &c.

Q to K R 4th

P takes Q, &c.

Q to K R 4th

P takes Q, &c.

Q to K R 4th

P takes Q, &c.

Q to K R 4th

P takes Q, &c.

Q to K R 4th

P takes Q, &c.

Q to K R 4th

P takes Q, &c.

Q to K R 4th

P takes Q, &c.

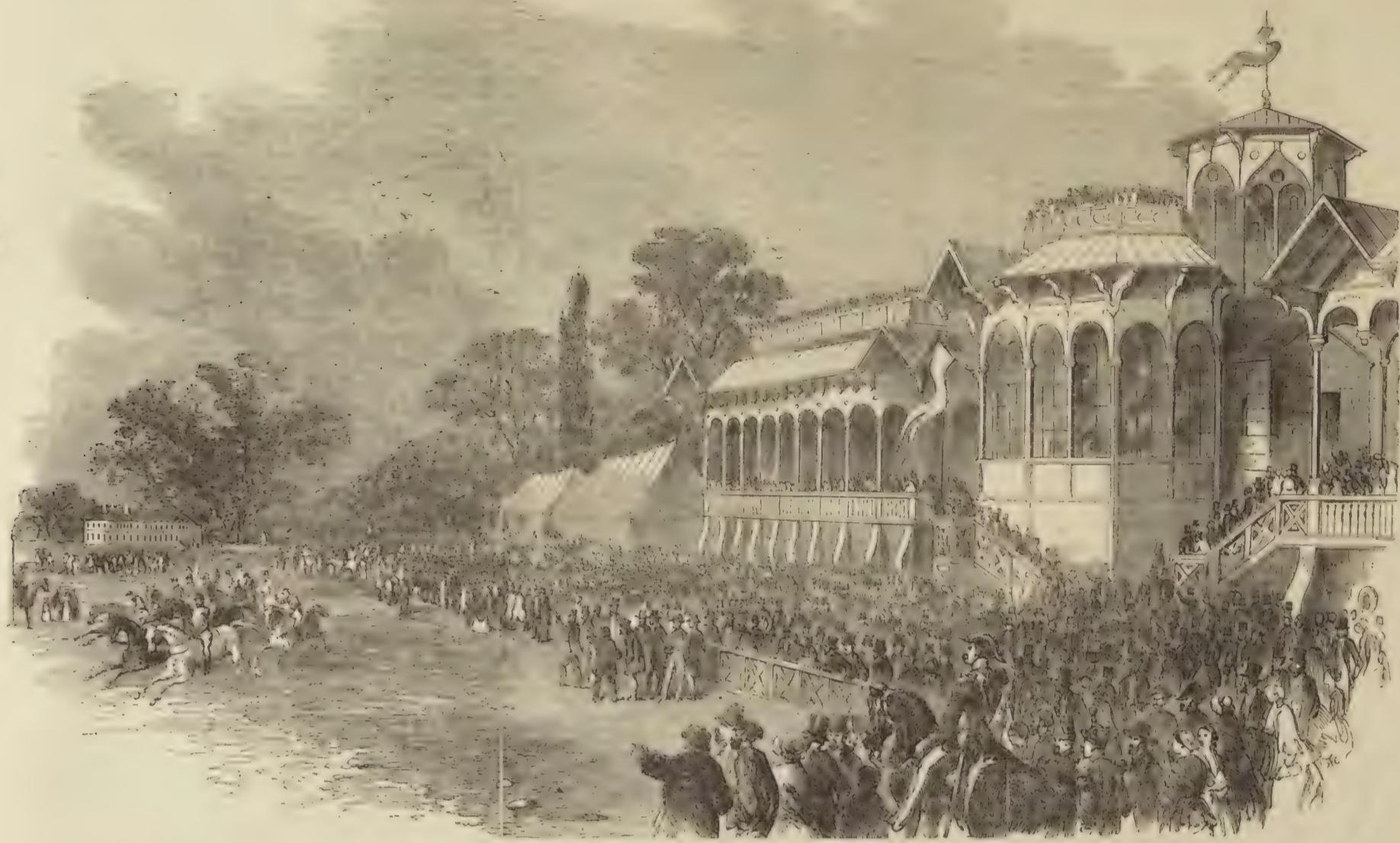
Q to K R 4th

P takes Q, &c.

Q to K R 4th

P takes Q, &c.

Q to K R 4th</p



CHANTILLY.—THE JOCKEY-CLUB RACE.

Vesuvienne went off at score, Lucetta second, and the pace was such that before getting down to the bottom of the hill, there was a lengthened tail, of which l'andolfo formed the extremity. Hagley did not reach the two leading horses till getting to the top of the hill, when he passed Lucetta, but could not catch Vesuvienne: who won cleverly. An amusing finish, *en amateur*, for the third and fourth places, gave piquancy to a very scrambling affair, and the excitement increased when Vesuvienne was seen to pitch her rider off in pulling up, and run away to her stable. The Count was either unable to stop her, or, unaware of the cords, was stripped off the saddle, and received an awkward fall. He jumped up, however, and followed the mare a few steps, but she was out of reach, and Baron de la Roquette, one of the "commissioners of courses," coming up in a few moments, caught the mare, and granted the Count a "dispensation" to walk to the weighing-room, according to the 37th article of the "racing laws." After much excitement and disputation, Vesuvienne was declared the winner. Count Peregéaux, though a good deal stunned and bruised, received no serious injury.

Another illustration of the evils arising from the ropes which environ French race-courses occurred in the next race, for the Prix des Ecuries Handicap. Cendrillon, overpowering the boy in her preparatory canter, ran against the cords at the top turn, broke the stirrup leather, pitched the boy off, and galloped away into the wood, where she was not caught till after the race. The boy received no serious injury. The race was won by M. Leclerc's Castor (J. Baines), beating M. Aumont's Hervine (Chifney).

On the 22nd the sport commenced with a Match, made the previous evening, for £100 a side; half a mile.

Mr. H. Jennings' Vesuvienne, 100 lb Flatman 1
Mr. Bosvill's Fidgetty Girl, 107 lb Chifney 2

The race of the day was the French Derby, which excited great interest:—

PRIX DU JOCKEY CLUB of 10,000f., added to a Sweepstakes of 600f. each, h. ft.; the Second to save his Stake.

M. A. Lupin's Jouvence, 105 lb	.. .. ..	R. Sherwood	1
M. L. de Fay's Firework, 108 lb	.. .. ..	Boldrick	2
Count d'Hedouville's Moustique, 104 lb	.. .. ..	Chifney	3
Mr. T. Carter's Nettle, 105 lb	.. .. ..	Cailloton	4
M. Aumont's Fitz Gladiator, 108 lb	.. .. ..	Sprocty	0
M. A. Aumont's Royal Quand Même, 108 lb	.. .. ..	Elian	0
M. A. Aumont's Papillon, 108 lb	.. .. ..	Whetton	0
M. A. Aumont's Monaco, 108 lb	.. .. ..	Tiny	0
Count d'Hedouville's Javelot, 108 lb	.. .. ..	Yates	0
Mr. T. Carter's Integrity, 105 lb	.. .. ..	Williams	0
Count de Prado's Ronconi, 108 lb	.. .. ..	Durham	0
M. Fasquel's Trembleur, 108 lb	.. .. ..	York	0
M. Fasquel's Goodfesse, 108 lb	.. .. ..	Toby	0
M. H. Mosseimann's Tippler, 108 lb	.. .. ..	Flatman	0
Count P. Roederer's Agar, 105 lb	.. .. ..	King	0
M. A. Lupin's Cassique, 108 lb	.. .. ..	J. Moss	0
M. J. Reiset's Cendrillon, 105 lb	.. .. ..	Pantal	0

BETTING.—Even on Jouvence, 5 to 2 agst Moustique, 5 to 1 agst Fitz Gladiator, 9 to 1 agst Javelot, 10 to 1 agst Firework, 12 to 1 agst Royal Quand Même, 12 to 1 agst Agar, and 20 to 1 each agst Nettle, Papillon, and Tippler. The start was unsatisfactory, Jouvence, however, getting well off, though several others lost lengths, and Papillon was left a long way in the rear. At the stand Ronconi was about three-quarters of a length first, Nettle being next the cords, and the leading favourites, who had all drawn central places, lay in their respective positions. At the reservoir Nettle, Moustique, Fitz Gladiator, and the favourite were in the front, but down the far side few changes of place occurred. At the bottom of the hill, Jouvence had a slight lead, and many were beginning to tire; and at the top of the hill, Nettle, Firework, Moustique, and Fitz Gladiator were the only horses left with a chance. On coming into straight running, Jouvence defeated Nettle and Fitz Gladiator, and Firework took a decided second place. A distance and a half from the chair he

ran up to the favourite's girths, but her pace was so superior that she shook him off in three or four strides, and though roused by a few cuts of the whip, he could not again reach her, and she went in an easy winner by two lengths; Moustique beaten three lengths, and Nettle (who was not placed by the judge) two lengths behind him. Jouvence is by Sting (by Slane out of Echo, by Emilius), Orville—out of Currency (by St. Patrick out of Oxygen, winner of the Oaks, by Emilius).

The weather, which was magnificent, was interrupted for an hour before the racing began by thunder and rain, which passed off, and all was again bright and fine during the afternoon. The attendance was as full and fashionable as on any previous Derby-day, and the sport excellent. Jouvence returns to England, when she will continue to be trained by Sherwood for her French engagements, viz.—the "Brussels Derby," her engagement at Caen, 30th July, &c. Whilst in France, she was under the care of Robert Sherwood, who rode her for both the Derby and Oaks, which, as we have seen, she won. Prince Marie de Beauveau has sold his stud to a racing club (or association), consisting of Messrs Aquado-Emanuel de Noilles, Count Komer (a Russian title), and Prince E. de Beauveau, an interest in the firm being retained by Prince M. de Beauveau. It is reported that a sum of 50,000 francs each, and the services of H. Jennings, as trainer, forms the basis of this racing association. The "turf" is certainly looking up in France. The Emperor gave a prize of 2000f., added to a sweepstakes of 50f. each, which was won by M. Aumont's Mika.

Our Illustration represents the race for the French Derby, the Prix du Jockey Club, at the moment when Jouvence gathered herself up to win the race. On the right of the engraving is the picturesque tribune erected by the Duke D'Aumale in 1847. English race-courses might borrow a hint from this building, for there is no reason why our grand stands should be entirely devoid of architectural beauty and ornament.



SITE OF THE CAMP, ON CHOBHAM COMMON.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

THE TAX-GATHERER.
BY O'NEILL.

THIS very clever picture is exhibited at the Royal Academy. It represents the interior of an humble but industrious home, where a mother, probably a widow, is at work, surrounded by her family. An ominous single rap is given at the door, which is opened by a nervous-looking girl, to the tax-gatherer! She tries to make a plausible answer to his application for arrears of taxes; whilst two of her sisters listen anxiously from behind the door for the result of the parley. The story is one of every-day occurrence; and is admirably told. A great deal of character is thrown into the faces; and the various objects of furniture and other *et cetera* are well introduced, and painted with great finish.

BRUNETTA AND PHILLIS.
BY SOLOMON.

MR. SOLOMON has produced an admirable picture upon the subject of an incident in the story of the rival beauties so cleverly described by Addison, in the "Spectator":—

Phillis was draped in brocade more gorgeous and costly than had ever before appeared. . . . Brunetta came in a plain black silk, attended by a negro girl, in a petticoat of the same brocade with which Phillis was attired. This drew the attention of the whole company, upon which the unhappy Phillis swooned away.—*Spectator*, No. 80.

In this cruel incident female weakness is touched and wounded in the most sensitive point; an expected triumph over a proud adversary turned into an ignominious defeat; and the discomfited one has nothing left to do but to swoon, or pretend to swoon away. The abandon of grief in the unhappy Phillis is well expressed; whilst Brunetta actually towers above the world in the greatness of her little victory. The old stagers at the card-table are for a moment startled from their usual state of abstraction by the unexpected *contretemps*; the dandy lounging on the sofa enjoys it amazingly—it will afford a capital bit of gossip at the coffee-house next morning; and the fiddlers and dancers in the back room continue their animated exertions, as if nothing had occurred. The various figures are full of character; the colouring rich and delicate, with a lavish use of reflected lights.

FINE ARTS.

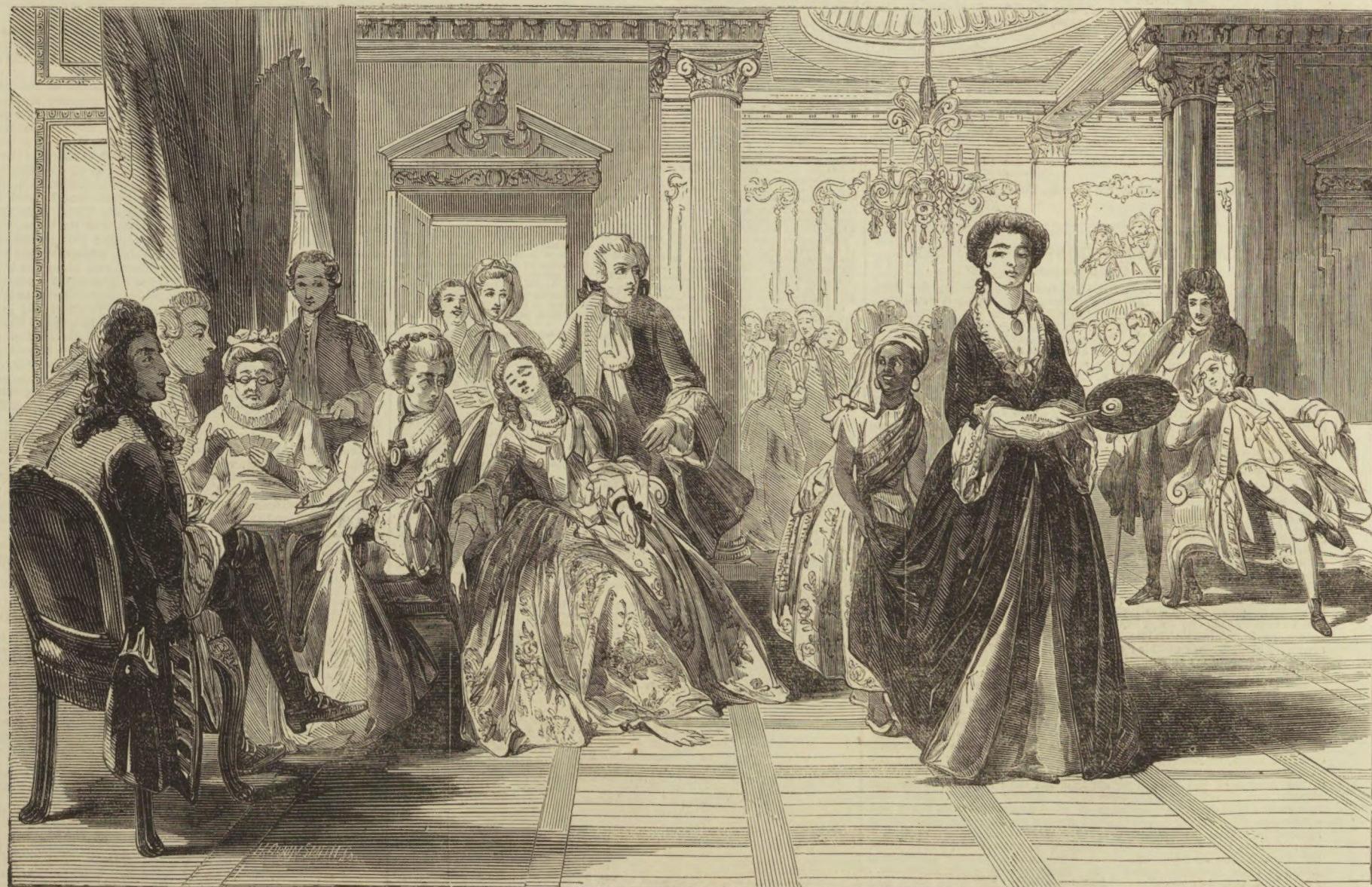
EXHIBITION OF STUDIES FROM THE SCHOOLS OF ART.

THE studies by students of the Schools of Art now exhibiting at Gore House, display considerable



"THE TAX-GATHERER."—PAINTED BY G. B. O'NEILL.

improvement upon those of previous years. And, although their progress is still confined to what concerns the executive department—the manual dexterity, and the knowledge and use of materials, which are the alphabet of art; it must not be thought lightly of; the alphabet, the grammar, and the copy-book, must be well studied and rendered familiar to the student, whether in arts or in letters, before he can pretend to compose. We are glad to observe that, during the past year, the directors have taken pains to direct the exertions of the students in this particular, selecting the objects for copying, instead of leaving their choice to chance or caprice. By no other means could a true and intelligible comparison be drawn between the labours of competitors, or the force of example be brought to bear upon their exertions. Amongst the special examples set for copying, under the present arrangement, are the "Discobolus of Myron," and the "Pilaster from St. Maria del Popolo;" and the drawings produced are many of them extremely meritorious. The labours of the students in the department of anatomy and figure-drawing, are also likely to receive very material assistance from a valuable collection of studies from the life by Mr. Mulready, which formed part of the collection of that artist's works exhibited some years ago at the Society of Arts, and are now lent by him for the use of the department. Where the students in drawing show themselves most proficient is in the copying of objects of animal and still life—shells, birds, flowers, and other natural objects being represented in abundant variety, with considerable truthfulness, and with a good knowledge of colour and style applicable to manufacturing purposes. In aid of the same branch of design are some very excellent studies by Mr. Townshend, late master of the Class of Comparative Anatomy, at Marlborough House. In geometrical designs, and in casts of various parts from the human frame, there is a goodly display. When we come to the application of design to manufactures, as we suggested at the outset, the display is less rich and less important. Yet, at the same time, there are some examples, particularly amongst those applicable to printed goods and to lace, which display taste and practicability of device; and it is pleasing to find that encouragement has been already given to some of them, by their adoption by manufacturing houses for production in actual fabrics. Amongst the various departments, none, perhaps, is more interesting, or more immediately applicable in its success, than that of drawing and engraving upon wood. Many of the specimens of ornamental designs for title-pages, &c., are of extreme merit: of course in what relates to more important subjects of an inventive character.



"BRUNETTA AND PHILLIS."—PAINTED BY A. SOLOMON.

the students are yet in the category of abecedarians, and do not pretend to anything.

We shall return again to the Exhibition of choice Cabinet-work, which occupies the rooms on the ground-floor, in a future notice.

SALE OF THE PICTURES OF THE LATE KING LOUIS PHILIPPE.

The sale of the "Spanish Collection" of pictures belonging to the family of the late King Louis Philippe was brought to a close, at Messrs. Christie and Manson's, on Saturday week; and that of the "Standish Collection" took place on Friday and Saturday last, the 27th and 28th ult. Some of the lots disposed of on the 21st ult. were important ones, and fetched good prices. A "St. James," by Guido—a very fine specimen of the master, noble in character, and pure and transparent in colouring—was purchased by Mr. Newenhuyse, for £710. By Velasquez, a fine landscape, with effect of setting sun—in the background the monastery of the Escorial—sold for £410. Several Murillos closed the sale, of which four may be cited as masterly specimens of that artist—"St. Thomas de Villanera," obtained from the convent of St. Thomas, at Seville, was sold for £710, to Messrs. Graves; "St. Felix of Cantalius," obtained from a convent at Seville, to Mr. Beaucherek, for £250; "St. Roderigo, in his Robes, Crowned by an Angel," from the convent of St. Clair, at Madrid, an admirable figure, in richly-wrought ornamental drapery, went cheap, to Mr. Gruner, for £210; and "St. Catherine," obtained at Madrid, from the Duc d'Hijar, was bought by the Duke of Cleveland, for £300.

The Standish Gallery contains many excellent specimens of all schools, with a greater number of second-class works. The history of this collection is not a little curious. It was formerly the property of Mr. Frank Hall Standish, a private gentleman, who had at one time some idea of presenting or bequeathing it to the nation, upon condition of being honoured with a Baronetcy in return. The Minister of the day not thinking proper to gratify Mr. Standish's expectations in this respect, the latter bequeathed his collection, together with his library, to Louis Philippe, the King of the French, "in order that they might be kept together after his death." How signally this object has been disappointed by the result is now apparent. Louis Philippe carried out the wishes of the testator to the utmost as long as he was in power, and allotted a suite of rooms in the Louvre for the reception of the Musée Standish. The rest is thus told in the introduction to the catalogue:—

After the revolution of 1848 Mr. Standish's legacy was restored to the King, as his private property. Since his death, the children of the King intended to preserve in the family both the library and the collection of pictures of Mr. Standish, that they might fulfil, as far as they had the power, the original intention of the legator. With this intention, his Royal Highness the Due D'Aumale purchased, in 1850, the library; and another of the Princes, one of the King's sons, proposed purchasing the collection of pictures. But, at the present time, everybody will understand the Orleans family being obliged to sell the pictures bequeathed by Mr. Frank Hall Standish, as well as the Spanish Gallery.

Amongst the most remarkable lots in the collection were the following:—By Watteau, a landscape, with figures representing actors of the Comédie Italienne, a composition of eight figures, bought by the Marquis of Berford for 700 guineas; Moralis's "The Virgin Supporting the Head of Christ," a beautiful specimen of this artist's touching style, bought by Messrs. Graves for 52 guineas; by Murillo, the "Infant Jesus Sleeping on the Knees of St. Thomas," a pleasing composition, was bought by Mr. Heskins for 380 guineas; "Christ after the Flagellation, Kneeling on the Ground," a painful subject, but grandly treated, bought by Mr. Hickson for 205 guineas; a portrait of himself—a head—and probably the original study for the celebrated portrait in the Spanish Collection (that in an oval with a background of stone work), executed with a broad and vigorous pencil, bought by Messrs. Graves, for 330 guineas; a set of four pieces by Van Loo, representing "Painting," "Sculpture," "Architecture," and "Music," and which were formerly in the Château de Bellevue, were bought in one lot by Mr. Wheeler, for 230 guineas; a very fine Velasquez, "The Angels Appearing to the Shepherds," was bought by Mr. Bromley for 380 guineas; and a Portrait, whole length, of the Infant Don Balthasar Carlos, son of Philip IV. (born 1629, died 1646), a superb example of this artist's unrivalled style in portraiture, was knocked down to Mr. Mawson (as was whispered, on behalf of Baron Rothschild), after a spirited bidding, for the National Gallery. The works of the English school are few, but some of them fetched good prices. A Portrait by Gainsborough, of a gentleman, small full-length, in a red coat, in a garden (a favourite arrangement with that artist), fetched 44 guineas. A Sea-shore View in England, by Morland, fetched £94 10s.; and "The Shipwreck," by the same, 32 guineas. By D. Roberts were four, which sold respectively as follows:—"Interior of the Temple of Efe," with figures, 300 guineas; the "Church of St. Helena, at Bethlehem," 482 guineas; the "Interior of the Mosque of Cordova," 315 guineas; and the "High Altar of the Cathedral of Seville," 300 guineas. Amongst the cheaper lots disposed of, one deserves recording: it was not catalogued, and was put in as lot 120*, described as by Zurbaran, the subject the "Holy Handkerchief," with which is connected a well-known legend in the Romish Church—that the Virgin Mary, when following Christ to the place of crucifixion, held a white napkin in her hand, upon which the features of our Lord in his agony were impressed, the faint outline of them remaining to this day. The picture is certainly admirably produced: the pure white colour and deep folds of the napkin are wonderfully executed; and the pale reflex, in undecided colour, of the Saviour's features as fine a realisation of the sublime scene of the occasion as we can well conceive. This interesting little picture was knocked down to Messrs. Graves for the sum of thirty shillings!

The total amount of the sale of the Orleans Collection, now concluded, was £38,000.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The market for National Securities has been in a very excited state during nearly the whole of the week. The receipt of news from Constantinople, to the effect that the Russian Ambassador had left that city, without the demands of the Czar having been complied with, naturally produced numerous heavy sales of Stock; especially as it was currently reported that the British fleet had been ordered to the Dardanelles. Price, therefore, declined somewhat rapidly, and on Wednesday there was almost a panic in the Exchange. At one time the Three per Cents were down as low as 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ for immediate transfer. However, the market rallied to some extent early on Thursday, from its being known that Count Nesselrode had arrived at the Ottoman Porte, and that the Austrian Minister had been sent from Vienna to Switzerland, yet prices subsequently suffered a severe fall. Although matters in the East still wear a threatening aspect, there appears to be very little apprehension existing in the minds of the well-informed that hostilities will be commenced.

Had it not been for the immense importations of bullion, and the favourable accounts from Australia and California in reference to the produce of the gold-fields, the value of Consols would, no doubt, have undergone a very serious depression; as it is, prices may be considered tolerably high, but not higher than the great abundance of money warrants. The arrivals of the precious metals have amounted to £930,000 from Australia, £20,000 (in silver) from the Cape, £140,000 from St. Petersburg, 612,450 dollars from New York, and £228,000 (in gold and silver) from Mexico, the West Indies, &c.

The "convenienc" scheme of the Chancellor of the Exchequer drags its slow length along. Up to the present time, under £2,000,000 of stock has been accepted at the Bank of England, and £1,000,000 at the South Sea Estate. The latter stock has marked 116. We may observe that the holders of this security will be entitled to share in the £610,000 of surplus assets. The dividends on this stock amount to £254,718 13s., and on the loan of 1751, to £13,961 10s. The allowance for management is £2700 11s. 1d. per annum.

The market for Exchequer Bills has continued in a very depressed state, at from 28. d.^l to 1s. prem. The whole of the June Bills have been relieved at 1d. per diem, with the exception of £500,000, which amount has, we understand, been borrowed of the Bank of England.

Great activity has been observed at the Custom-house in receiving entries for, and payments of, the new scale of duties. The entries have exceeded 20,000, representing a sum little short of £300,000. Heavy advances have been made by the bankers, and the rate of interest on money in the Exchange has been 3 per cent; out of doors, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 per cent per annum. Considerably speaking, our prospects are remarkably good; but, as a matter of course, the temptation of large profits occasions heavy and continuous shipments of goods that establish a considerable indebtedness against the colonies, and absorb very large amounts of floating capital.

On Monday the Three per Cent Consols were done at 100 $\frac{1}{2}$; the Three per Cent Reduced, 99 $\frac{1}{2}$; the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 102 $\frac{1}{2}$; Long Annuities, 1860, 6 13-16; India Bonds, under £1000, 30s.; South Sea Old Annuities, 99 $\frac{1}{2}$; Exchequer Bills, par to 28. pm.; and Consols, for Account, 100 $\frac{1}{2}$. Heavy sales took place on Tuesday, and the quotations were rather easier. On Wednesday the Three per Cents fell to 99 $\frac{1}{2}$, with heavy sellers. Exchequer Bills ruled about stationary. South Sea Stock was steady, at previous rates. On Thursday Consols opened steadily, at 100 $\frac{1}{2}$; but the Bank directors having advanced the minimum rate of discount to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, the market, subsequently, became very heavy, and the Three per Cents fell to 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ for Money, and

100 $\frac{1}{2}$ for the Opening on the 19th proximo. The Three per Cents Reduced declined to 99 $\frac{1}{2}$; and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 102 $\frac{1}{2}$; India Stock marked 264; Bank Stock, 220 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 230 $\frac{1}{2}$. Exchequer Bills were put to 1s. prem.; India Bonds, 20s. to 22s. prem. The transfer-books are now closed.

Foreign Bonds, almost generally, have ruled heavy, and prices have tended downwards. On account of the Mexican dividends, 27,526 dollars have arrived. Mexican Bonds have marked 25 $\frac{1}{2}$; Spanish Deferred, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$; the Certificates, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 per cent; Grenada, Active, 21 to 22; Ditto, Deferred, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 10; Peruvian, Deferred, 61 to 62; Brazilian, Small, 100 $\frac{1}{2}$; Dutch Four per Cents, 96 to 97 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 65 $\frac{1}{2}$; Russian Five per Cents, 118 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 102 $\frac{1}{2}$; Swedish Loan, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ dis.; Venezuela Three-and-a-Half per Cents, 37; Ecuador, 6.

Miscellaneous Shares have been much neglected, and prices have ruled easier. Australasia Bank Shares have sold at 86 $\frac{1}{2}$; British North American, 63 $\frac{1}{2}$; Colonial, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$; Oriental 52; Union of London, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$; Australian Agricultural, 65; British American Land, 79 to 78; Crystal Palace, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto of France, 1 pm.; Magdalena Steam Navigation, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; Peel River Land and Mineral, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 74 ex div.; South Australian Land, 40 to 41; Van Diemen's Land, 19. Insurance Companies Shares have been in very moderate request:—Albion have marked 90; Atlas, 22; Argus, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$; County, 121; General, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$; Globe, 150 $\frac{1}{2}$; Imperial Life, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$; Law Life, 50; Marine, 26; Pelican, 45; Rock, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ex div.; Sun Life, 65; Royal Exchange, 236; Universal, 45 $\frac{1}{2}$. East London Waterworks have sold at 125 $\frac{1}{2}$; Grand Junction, 72 $\frac{1}{2}$; Kent, 84 $\frac{1}{2}$; Southwark and Vauxhall, 88; West Middlesex, 114; Southampton Docks, 28 $\frac{1}{2}$; Victoria, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$; African Steam-ship, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; Australian Royal Mail, 4; Canada Five per Cent Bonds, 162 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Six per Cent Bond, 116 $\frac{1}{2}$; General Screw Steam-ship Company, 12; General Steam Navigation, 31 $\frac{1}{2}$; Hudson's Bay, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ ex div.; Litto, New, 38; Reverend Interest, 106.

The average weekly circulation of the Private and Joint stock Banks in England and Wales for the four weeks ending May 14th, 1853, was £7,047,175, being an increase compared with last year of £449,132. These banks are below their fixed issues, £1,018,448.

For all Railway Shares the demand has been much depressed, and the rather heavy settlement in the English market, which, however, has passed off extremely well, has greatly interfered with the usual amount of operations. Prices have tended downwards, the fall on Thursday being rather heavy. The total "calls" for the present month are £1,521,941, against £430,865 in 1852. The "calls" for the first half year are £5,576,215, against £2,558,178 in 1852. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Bristol and Exeter, 102; Caledonian, 69; Dublin and Belfast Junction, 47 $\frac{1}{2}$; East Anglian, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; Eastern Counties, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 29 $\frac{1}{2}$; Great Northern Stock, 85 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, A Stock, 51 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, B Stock, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 112 $\frac{1}{2}$; Great Western, 88 $\frac{1}{2}$; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 78 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, West Riding Union, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$; Leeds Northern, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$; London and Blackwall, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$; London and Brighton, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$; London and North-Western, 116 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Finsbury, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$; London and South-Western, 88 $\frac{1}{2}$; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 29 $\frac{1}{2}$; Midland, 72 $\frac{1}{2}$; North British, 112 $\frac{1}{2}$; North Staffordshire, 124; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 49; Scotch Central, 96; South-Eastern, 72 $\frac{1}{2}$; South Wales, 35 $\frac{1}{2}$; Thames Haven Dock and Railway, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 70 $\frac{1}{2}$; York and North Midland, 11. and S. Purchasing.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Midland Bradford, 107 $\frac{1}{2}$; Wiltshire and Somerset, 105 $\frac{1}{2}$.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Eastern Counties No. 1, 2 premium; Ditto, No. 2, 15 premium; Ditto, Six per Cent Stock, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$; Great Northern, Five per Cent, 129; Ditto, Redeemable at 10 per cent premium, 112; Norfolk Debentures, 6; North British, 114 $\frac{1}{2}$; South-Eastern, 26 $\frac{1}{2}$; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$; York and North Midland, 11. and S. Purchasing.

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 2; Charleroi and Erquelinnes, 15; Great Indian Peninsula, 7; Grand Junction of France, 11; Luxembourg, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Six per Cent Preference, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; Madras, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$; Northern of France, 35 $\frac{1}{2}$; Paris and Lyons, 26; Paris and Rouen, 42 $\frac{1}{2}$; Paris and Strasbourg, 35 $\frac{1}{2}$; Sambre and Meuse, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$; West Flanders, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Mining Shares have been greatly depressed. On Thursday, Agua Fria were done at 28 $\frac{1}{2}$; Anglo-Californian, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; Australian Freehold, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; British Australian Gold, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; Carson's Creek, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; Cobre Copper, 40; Colonial Gold, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; Copiapo, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; Great Nugget Vein Scrip, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; Great Polgoon, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; Lake Bathurst, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; Mexican and South American, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$; Nouveau Monde, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; Port Phillip, 1; United Mexican, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; West Mariposa, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.

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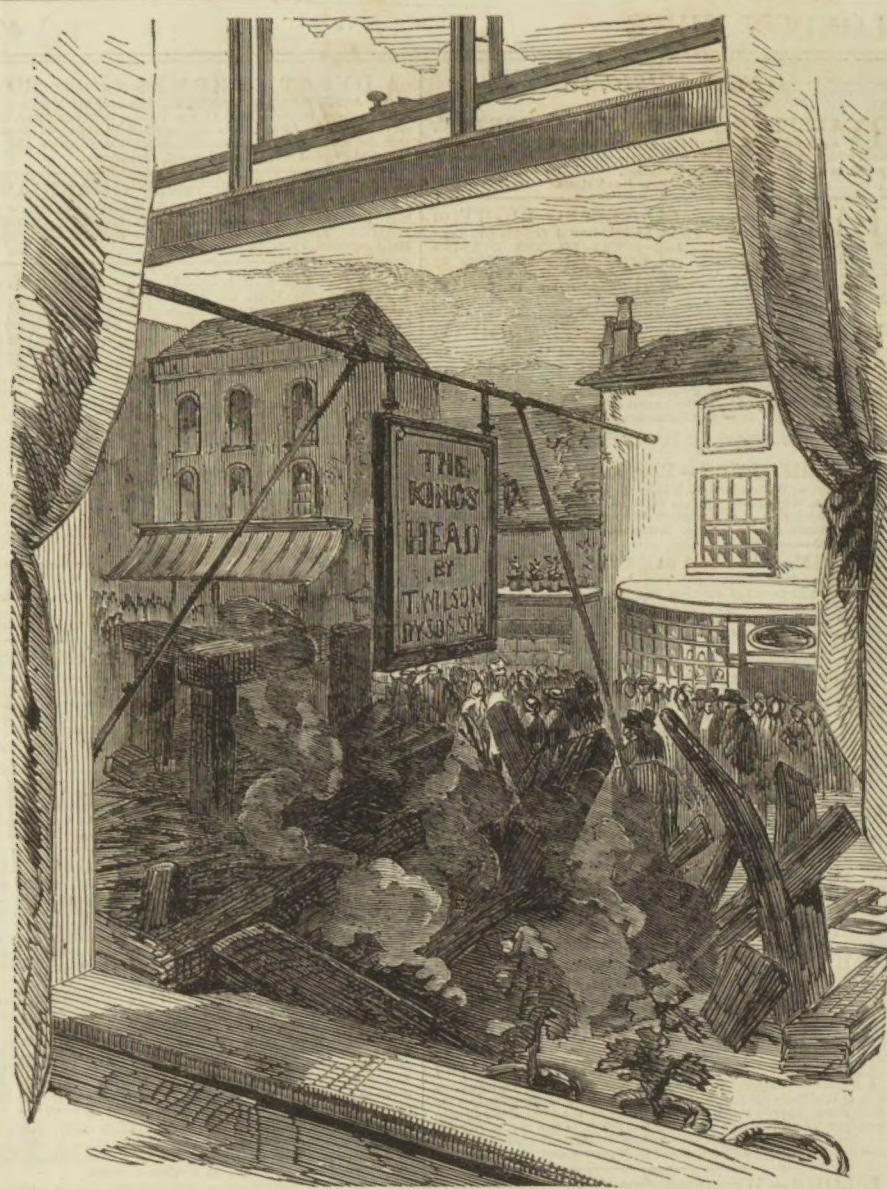
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REMAINS OF THE TOWN-HALL, WATFORD.—SKETCHED AFTER THE RECENT FIRE.—(SEE PAGE 446.)

DISCOVERY OF A ROMAN SARCOPHAGUS.

ON Tuesday (last week), as some workmen were excavating for the foundations of a warehouse, near Haydon-square, Minories, they struck upon a large stone, which soon proved to be the lid of a chest, or Sarcophagus, about 5ft. 2in. in length, 2ft. breadth, and about 3ft. depth. It appeared to have been formed for placing in a wall, as one side of the lid and face is without moulding or decoration. The stone was in a very soft state, from its having been long imbedded in the earth; but, as the surface hardens, it may be cleaned, and the design will thus be more clearly appreciated. The lid, or cover, was firmly fastened by four iron clamps; and it is much to be regretted that great portion of the lid was broken by the labourers, at the time of the finding, with the notion of concealed treasure.

The Sarcophagus was removed to the neighbouring Church of the Holy Trinity, as the most appropriate depository for such a relic; and on Monday last the cist was opened, in the presence of a number of the parishioners and several archaeologists, who had been invited by the worthy incumbent, the Rev. Mr. Hill.

Among the visitors were Mr. Hawkins, of the British Museum; Mr. Charles Roach Smith, who possesses a rich collection of relics of Roman London; and Mr. Akerman, Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries. Only two of the clamps were removed in order to raise the lid, a great part of which was broken; and the two other clamps remain as they were found, fastened. Each of the ends of the cist is sculptured with a basket containing fruit. The front is ornamented by a number of bands, formed by a reed, or ogee

pattern; and in the centre is a medallion, in a sunk panel, in strong relief: it represents a youthful male bust, clothed in a tunic, the face turned sideways, and marked with a strong individuality. The cover is roofed, and has its face ornamented with foliage; and, upon a portion of it being removed, the Sarcophagus was found to contain a leaden coffin, the form slightly tapering to the feet, and the lid decorated with a raised wheel and reed-pattern ornament, marking the outward boundary; over the head and chest are six rows, running vertically; below are transverse lines, forming two whole and two half diamonds, in the centre of which are scallop shells; the sides are quite plain. On removing the lid of this coffin (which had not been soldered), the remains of a human form were found; the skull denoting them to be those of a child, pronounced by Mr. Capes, a medical gentleman of the neighbourhood, to have been about the age of eight years. There were but slight remains of the lower parts of the body; and, on a careful examination of the contents of the coffin, no traces of body ornaments were found.

The Sarcophagus was at once pronounced to be of Pagan workmanship, of the late Roman period. It has been removed to the British Museum, to be added to the collection of British antiquities; so that, in a few days, the curious may gratify themselves by an inspection of this sepulchral relic.

This discovery affords a very interesting addition to the relics of Roman art found in the metropolis. Last year, in the same neighbourhood, several sculptured stones were dug up, and many of them were proved to have belonged to sepulchral edifices. Urns have also been found here; and a third brass coin of Valens has been discovered near the spot whence the above Sarcophagus was taken.

ROYAL THAMES YACHT
PRIZE.—1853.

THE subject of the group which forms the Prize this year (and was sailed for on Wednesday) is taken from the Mythology of Ancient Greece. It appropriately represents the Invention of the Sail, which is attributed to

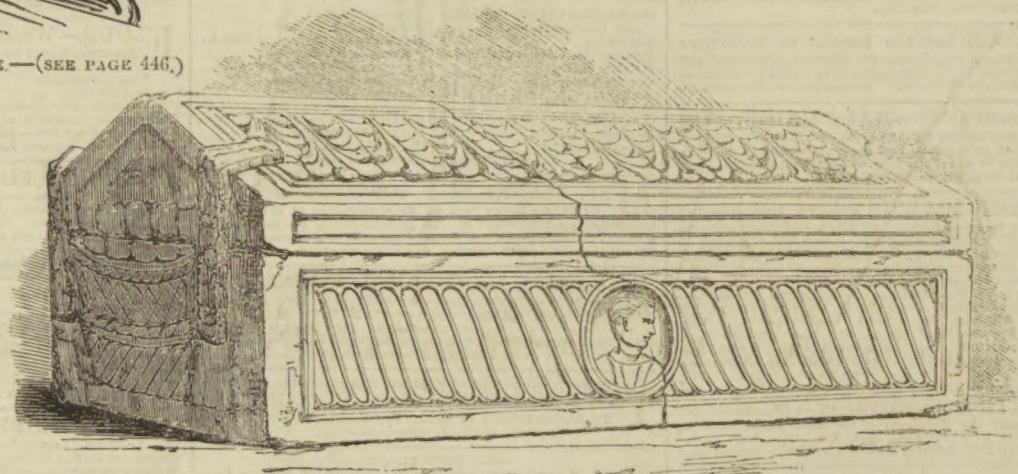
Minerva, who, on the starting of the Argonautic Expedition in search of the Golden Fleece, is said to have instructed Jason in the art of navigating and controlling the *Argus*. She is here personified in the act of delivering to the hero her invention, which he receives on bended knees.



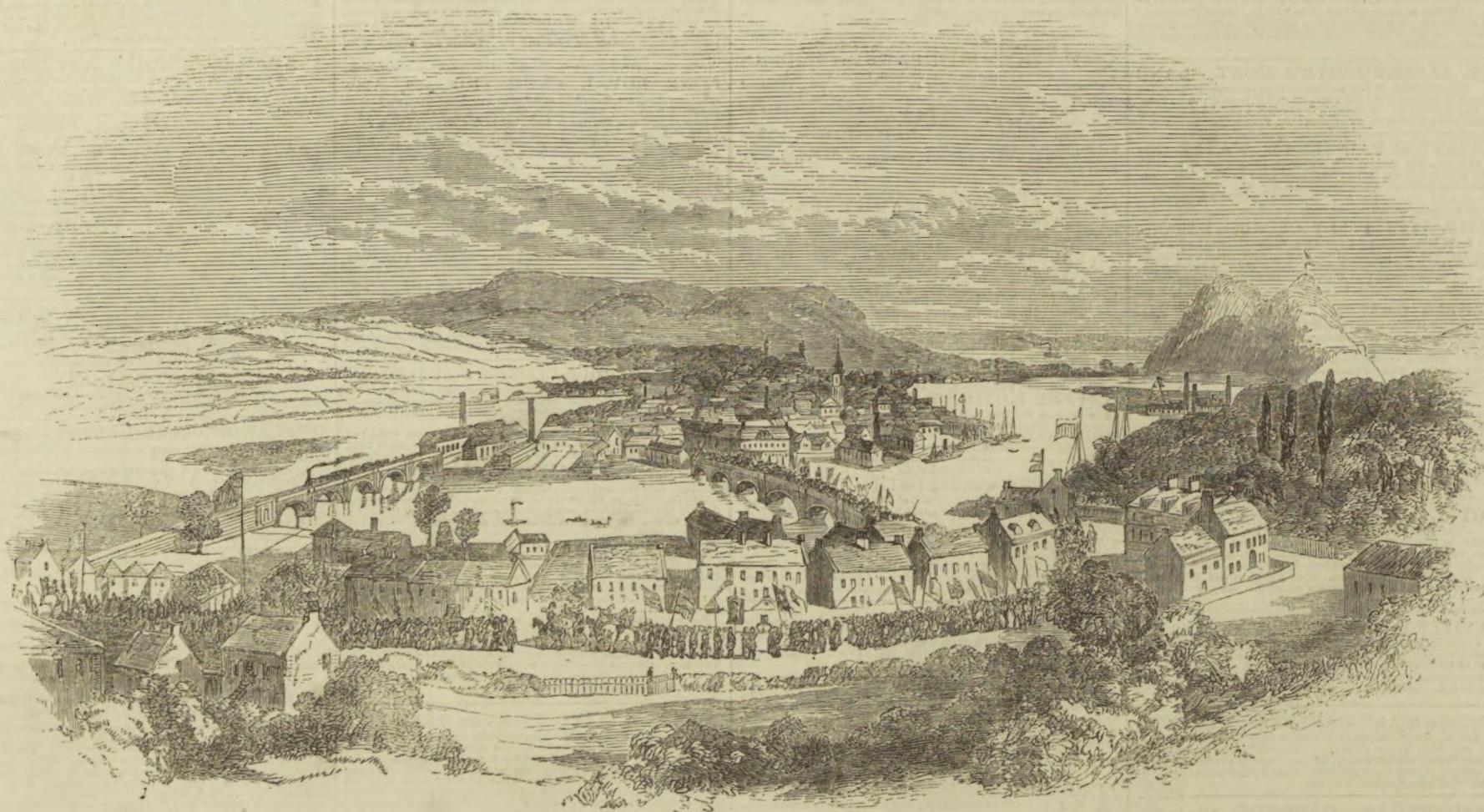
THE ROYAL THAMES YACHT-CLUB PRIZE.

By the side of the Goddess is the Sacrificial Altar. On the pedestal is inscribed the name of the race, and of the successful candidate.

This very characteristic group has been designed by Mr. Alfred Brown, and ably executed in silver by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, of New Bond-street. A report of the sailing is given in another column.



ROMAN SARCOPHAGUS FOUND NEAR HAYDON-SQUARE, MINORIES.



CEREMONY OF FOUNDING THE NEW TOWN OF DUMBARTON.—(SEE PAGE 446.)